THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 146. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE COOLIE SHIP HORROR.

Details of the Awful Affair.

N. Y. Central Railroad Collision.

Last Hours of Vallandigham.

"Be a Good Boy, Charlie."

Rutgers College Commencement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc.

BURNED AT SEA.

Six Hundred Chinamen Roasted Alive on a Coolie Ship—A Fiery Prison—Story of a Survivor.

The Hong Kong *Mail* of the 12th of May gives the following particulars of the burning of a coolie ship off the coast of China, of which some mention has already been made in our telegraphic despatches:—

On the 4th inst. a ship formerly known as the Dolores Ugarte sailed from Macao under the new name of Don Juan, with 650 coolies, for Callao. On the 6th, when sixty miles to the southward of Hong Kong, a fire broke out. How the fire was caused is not yet positively known. The fire gained the mastery over the ship. While it was doing so the hatches were kept battened down upon the passengers for the space of one hour. When the captain and most of the crew had made their escape the fastenings of the hatches were removed; fifty or sixty of the "passengers" who were nearest to the deck were thereby enabled to escape, to hang on to a floating mast, and ultimately to be picked up by a fishing junk, and brought on to Hong Kong; but all the rest of the "passengers" remained on board, suffocated and "stewed in their own fat," until the ship was totally burned. That is the simple statement of an incident which exceeds in horror anything that has ever before occurred in the history of the Macao coolie trade.

Leung Ashew, one of the coolies who was rescued and brought to Hong Kong, gives the following narrative:—

Nobody was allowed to smoke. We had five lights in the hold all night long. There were about ten foreigners acting as sentries in the hold. They had swords and rattans. I have not seen them use the rattans. They were on duty night and day. On the third day after we sailed, shortly after our breakfast, there was a fire on board. The fire occurred in the aft part, in a room adjoining our hold. The smoke came into our hold in a great volume. It had a strong smell of gunpowder. I heard no explosion whatever before the alarm of fire. There was no foreigner in the hold at the time. No foreigner came into our hold during the fire. The hatch grating was never opened all the while. The smoke came in very thick, and a great many were suffocated. More than one hour after the smoke first came into our hold the hatch grating was torn off by somebody, by one of the cooks I believe. We all made a push for the hatchway. I was partially suffocated when I got to the hatchway, and I could not get up it. Some Chinamen pulled me up. The fire had then reached the hatchway. My face was severely burned in my attempt to get up the hatch. (The whole of the left side of this man's face presents a mass of roasted flesh, besides several burns about the arms and hands.) When I came up the whole ship, from the mainmast to the stern, was a mass of flames. The foremast had not caught fire then. About 20 men clung to the rigging, and there were more than 10 others holding to the bowsprit. I was holding to the anchor chain. The anchor was hanging at the side of the ship, in the bow. I seated myself on the anchor, and my hands were holding to the chain.

In this position I watched the progress of the fire. When the fire reached the woodwork which held the anchor-chain, I was tumbled into the sea with the anchor. I could swim a little, and I swam to a burned spar which was floating on the water. There were three or four others besides me holding to this spar. It was a small spar. When I fell into the water it was about one hour after I came out of the hold. When I came on deck I could not see any foreigners, nor did I see any boats. I was very much confused, and was partly insensible from the effects of my burns. There was a larger spar floating on the water, and more than ten men were holding on it. I could not say what had become of the men that clung on this larger spar. I and the others that held to the smaller spar were carried away by the current, and it was because of this that I did not see what had become of the larger spar and its men. We were carried away much faster by the current, as we had fewer men and our spar was much smaller. I was carried so far away from the burning ship that I could hardly see her. I was picked up by a fishing junk that passed in the evening of the same day the fire occurred. There was no fighting on board on the day of the fire. Nothing unusual took place in the hold that day. We could play at dominoes or dice in the hold. My treatment on board the fishing junk was very good, but I could not eat, as my pain is very great. I could not tell how the fire originated. On our way here on that fishing junk we saw many persons on the water, but the junk people would not receive them, as they had no money. Before I left the burning wreck I saw blood ooze out from the sides of the vessel from the hole where the coolies were lodged.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Final Scene—"Be a Good Boy, Charlie."

From a long letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 19th inst. we make the following extracts:—

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, when an ashy paleness had taken the place of the usual rubyness on his cheeks, when he had lain almost silent and with closed eyes for nearly two hours, when his breathing was becoming ominous and his pulse was counting off his life at a fearfully accelerated speed, the doctors felt anxious lest they might not be doing their duty in withholding from him a knowledge of his real situation. Dr. Scoville remained in the room to await an occasion to break the intelligence to him. Mr. Vallandigham did not offer it. Dr. Scoville had to make the advance. He went to the bedside, and said:—"I suppose you are aware of the dangerous nature of your injury?" "I understand it, and appreciate it fully," answered the dying man, with firm but failing voice.

THE ONLY SON AND THE SURGEON.

At a few minutes past one the rattle of a rapidly driven buggy ceased at the hall door. The stairway resounded to a light brisk tread, and Dr. Reeves stopped a moment at the door of the room where death had been for four hours. He spoke first to the surgeons, then stepped briskly to the bedside, exchanged a few words with Mr. Vallandigham, who asked in a tone that could scarcely be heard, how he came. The doctor answered, "In a buggy, and I brought Charley. Do you want to see him?" "Yes," spoke the failing voice, only a few hours before so strong and magical.

Dr. Reeve stepped to the door, and said, "Bring Charlie up." The son was at the head of the stairs in a minute. He is a fine-looking lad, just sixteen, has much the features of his father, and is of tall, lithe, and slender but well-knit form.

BY THE BEDSIDE.

Charlie entered the room, bent over and kissed his dying father, then sat down in silence by his side, and looked him in the face. The dying man, with a voice of intense pathetic tenderness that articulated no word, lifted his free left hand and stroked Charlie's head. The poor boy stood it better than the bystanders. Tears came to eyes that tried to keep them back, and some who were there left the room. A few strokes, and the left hand dropped on the bed to be lifted no more. Charlie had received his last caress from his loving, dying father, who hoped so much, planned so much, for that boy. "Charlie, be a good boy," then a few words in a tone scarcely audible to an ear next his lips were the only words he uttered when any one else was in the room.

DYING.

At half-past 3 his pulse ceased. Somatic death had taken place probably long before. His friends were admitted to his bedside. His law partner, his nephews, John M. Sprigg and James L. Vallandigham, had arrived. General Durbin Ward and Judge Smith came. Charlie sat by his side and looked in his face. Morning came, heralded by the sweet, careless song of birds. It was cloudy and cool. Dr. Dawson arrived at daylight. Charlie, hoping against hope, watched his face for promise of life still as he stood a moment beside the dying man. His mind was sound and did not wander, and once when his eyes were half open he saw some one winding a watch and asked Judge Hume to wind his, adding, "It is a stem winder." Judge Hume wound it up. Still later one of the castors of the bed broke with a crash, when he started up, opened his eyes, and exclaimed, "What's that?" Only a few moments before his death he asked for ice, and then for more opiates. His breathing grew hard and painful—a succession of suppressed and mastered groans. At a quarter before 10 o'clock death had his victim.

In the last moments the muscles of the face were expressive, some say of pain, but they were not contorted. All these terrible twelve hours he uttered no complaint, no moan, never appeared in the least discomposed.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The New Building—The College Farm—Musical and Other Festivities.

The commencement of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., takes place to-day. The Peithessophian and Philoclean Societies hold their respective reunions in their rooms at 10 A. M. The orations will be delivered by J. G. Saxe and Rev. Mr. Cornell. At 11 A. M. the Alumni will hold their regular business meeting in the College Chapel, while the general meeting will be held at 1 P. M. at the First Reformed Church, and be presided over by General George H. Sharpe, class of '47. The address will be delivered by Jonathan Dixon, Esq., of Jersey City, of the class of '59, and at 3:30 P. M., the corner-stone of the new Geological Hall will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. The address will be delivered by Cortlandt Parker, LL. D., of Newark, and Governor Randolph will preside and lay the stone.

The new building will be about 43 feet wide by 100 in depth; the first story is of stone, and the other of pressed brick, and the plans provide for a very sightly edifice. It will be three stories in height; the second will be devoted to such studies as require laboratories, while the third, which will be high enough for a spacious gallery, will contain the geological treasures of the college. It is intended to make a rich collection of the works of this in addition to numerous other specimens. The first story will be used for a drill room for military exercises. The cost of the building, independent of furniture, etc., will be $40,000, and it is situated between the college and Van Nest Hall.

SIDE SHOWS.

The Beethoven Memorial Concert was not a great success so far as regards the size of the audience, New Brunswickers not being yet quite up to that sort of thing, but the performance was unexpectedly good.

The tub race was very funny, as such races always are. There was a dense crowd on the bridge and the banks of the stream, Mr. Davis being the winner, if, indeed, anybody could be said to win. All the contestants were Freshmen. Between forty and fifty students have entered college.

COMMENCEMENT.

The list of commencement "poets," prizes, and degrees is out. It is as follows:—

E. D. Delamater, Hudson; Latin Salutatory.
W. P. Voorhees, New Brunswick; English Salutatory.
W. H. Lawrence, Trenton; Philosophical Oration.
James E. Graham, Berne, N. Y.; "Character and Effect of Monopoly."
E. B. Williamson, Newark; "The Scientific Way."
G. Berdine, New Brunswick; "What Next?"
*J. K. Barton, Brooklyn; "Mineralogy."
J. Garretson, New Brunswick; "Self-control."
R. C. Oakley, Rahway; "New Jersey."
J. A. Miller, Newark; "Memory."
*C. W. Merritt, Piscataway; "Why Not?"
G. E. Pace, East Millstone; "Truth and Error."
*S. E. Weir, Jr., New Brunswick; "Not Yet."
W. S. Lasher, Germantown, N. Y.; "Effort."
John H. Wyckoff, New Brunswick; "Knowledge the Mother of Admiration."
*Otis C. Tiffany, Newark; "Wherefore?"
And. Hageman, Readington; "A Fast Age."
John Woodruff Conklin, New Vernon; "The Sphere of Science."
*Joseph Ward, Jr., Newark; "Regrets."
J. Fischer, New Brunswick; "The Living Idea."
*C. L. Pruyn, Albany, L. Y.; "Backward."
William N. Tood, Whitehouse; "Curiosity."
Stephen G. Gano, Centreville; "Action."
Halsey Fisk, Jr., New Brunswick; "The Lesson of the Paris Commune."

PRIZES AWARDED.

Senior Prizes—Broadhead Prize for Classics, W. P. Voorhees; Suydam Prize for Natural Sciences, R. C. Oakley; Suydam Prize for Composition, J. W. Conklin; Bradley Prize for Mathematics, W. N. Todd. First Scientific Prizes—Cook Prize for Mineralogy, J. K. Barton; Murray Prize for best Theses (1st), S. G. Gans; (2d), J. A. Miller, Jr. Junior Prizes—Schermerhorn Prize for Composition, B. C. Miller, Jr. Sophomore Prizes—Myron W. Smith. Prizes for Declamation (1st), F. E. Allen; (2d) M. M. Ball. College and Seminary Prize—Van Coren Prize for best Essay on "Missions," J. C. Cortelyou.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred on following candidates:—George Berdine, J. W. Condlin, E. D. DeLamater, Joseph Fechter, Halsey Fisk, Jr., J. C. Garretson, J. E. Graham, Andrew Hageman, W. H. Lawrence, R. C. Oakley, G. E. Pace, W. N. Todd, C. F. Van Inwegen, W. P. Voorhees, E. B. Williamson, J. H. Wyckoff.

Degree of Bachelor of Science conferred on the following candidates:—J. K. Barton, S. G. Gano, W. S. Lasher, C. W. Merritt, J. A. Miller, Jr., C. L. Pruyn, O. C. Tiffany, Joseph Ward, Jr., S. E. Weir, Jr.

Degree of Master of Arts conferred on candidates in course.

Honorary degrees conferred.

Van Rensselaer Weston, East New Brunswick, "Master's Oration."

Charles Francis Van Inwegen, Port Jervis, New York, "Valedictory Oration."

COLLISION ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Criminal Recklessness of an Engineer—Several Persons Injured, One Dangerously.

ROCHESTER, June 20.—A collision occurred on the Central Railroad, at Fairport station, 10 miles east of this city, at 3½ o'clock this morning, between an accommodation freight and passenger train bound west, and a freight train going in the same direction. The freight train should have preceded the accommodation train from Syracuse, but was three hours behind time. The latter left Syracuse on time, and was on time at Fairport. At the time of the accident the passengers train stood at the station, and the engineer was engaged in taking in water from the tank, when an alarm was given by a switchman that the freight train was coming around a sharp curve just east of the station. The conductor, L. S. Hyser, ordered the engineer to start, which was obeyed instantly, but too late to prevent a collision. The freight engine struck the rear passenger car, in which were ten passengers, and lifted it from the track, leaving it, and breaking the next two cars. The third car of the freight train mounted the second at right angles with it and was going at such a rate of speed that, striking the station woodshed, it swept away the facing eaves and lower portion of the roof of the wood-shed for its entire length, 300 feet, until it came in contact with the brick water-tank at the west end of the shed, which it completely demolished. Here the wreck became general, the cars piling upon each other in confusion, blocking the tracks and delaying trains for several hours.

All of the passengers in the passenger-car were more or less injured. One old gentleman, when the alarm was given, ran out on the front platform, and when the crash came was caught between the cars. One of his legs was horribly crushed, and he suffered internal injuries. He was taken to the village, and Dr. Moore amputated his leg. His name is Cyrus Andrews, and he is a produce merchant in Savannah, N. Y. This afternoon he was in an exceedingly critical condition, and on account of his age, to-day being his sixty-sixth birthday, his recovery is very doubtful. Of the other passengers, Sumner L. Hazen, Deputy United States Marshal of Malone, and Mr. Dean of the same place, were severely bruised and cut about the head and shoulders. The injuries sustained by the others were not severe, and they were able to proceed.

The causes that led to the accident were an utter disregard of all rules on the part of the engineer of the freight train. He knew that the passenger train was ahead of him, and was due at that time at Fairport, and he should have been on the look-out for it, especially as there is a sharp curve just east of the station. He was also running at a much higher rate of speed than is allowed. Had the alarm not been given and the passenger train started, not a soul would have escaped. The engineer's name is Hus. He has caused several accidents recently, all displaying recklessness, and great indignation is felt concerning him, and the entire blame of the matter is charged to him. It should be stated, also, that it is customary for the passenger train to take wood and water at Wayneport, about five miles east of Fairport, but some days since the road discontinued the watchman there, deeming it an unnecessary expense. The result was that the wood piles took fire there last night, and were destroyed. Had not this occurred the passenger train would have taken its wood and water there, and have been out of the way of the freight train. The universal sentiment prevailing is that the management of the road, by the employment of incompetent men, and the dispensing with the watchmen necessary for safety, is laying itself open to severe censure.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Sailing of the Corean Expedition—Collision Between Chinese and Coreans—Singular Phenomenon at Sea—The Japanese Silk Trade.

By the steamship China, which arrived at San Francisco June 12, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, we have details of news to the 22d of May. The overland China mail of May 12 gives the following account of the departure of the naval expedition to Corea, which, as we have since heard, had a collision with the Coreans:—

An American expedition is to start on the 24th for Corea, to endeavor to open amicable relations with that country. F. F. Low, the United States Minister at Pekin, will conduct negotiations, and will be escorted by a strong squadron under the command of Admiral Rodgers, U. S. N. We hear that it has come to the ears of Admiral Rogers that certain persons have indicated an intention to follow in the wake of his vessels with a view to open trade with Corea, and that the Admiral has expressed himself to the effect that he cannot allow their presence during the proposed negotiations. Admiral Rodgers is now making a stay in Shanghai as the guest of Mr. Seward. Of the composition of the expedition, we learn that Mr. Low, being temporarily detached for the purpose from his duties at Pekin, proceeds to Corea as special commissioner, accompanied by George F. Seward, the Consul-General of Shanghai. Mr. Drew, an American citizen acting as Commissioner of Customs at Kiu-kiang, has been sent by Mr. Hart to the United States Minister to act as Chinese interpreter. Three large vessels and one or two of light draft will compose the United States squadron, under the command of Admiral Rodgers.

The following is from Tungchow, under date of April 4:—

Some little excitement has been produced in our quiet little city by the news which reached here a few days since from Corea. The fleet of Chinese boats which visits the Corean coasts every year from the islands opposite us has been attacked by the order of the Corean Government; several Chinese were killed and others wounded, and the whole fleet has returned. The reason given for this attack is that these fishermen have been in the habit for some years past of plundering and outraging the inhabitants of the Corean coast, until at length their excesses have roused the Coreans to revenge, and they have determined to drive them away, and prevent, if possible, their return. Most of the Chinese here throw the whole blame on their own people.

In the *China Overland Trade Report* of April 19, attention was drawn to a submarince volcano of great eruption on the coast of Japan, observed March 19, by the North German bark Adelhied, the position being south southwest from Bayonnaise Island, and northeast by north from Smith Island; also to a report from the British bark Day Dawn, of a smart seaquake shock on March 24, Cape Ballinhasey, south southeast 25 miles. By the reports of the American ship Sapphire, and British ship Portlaw, recently arrived, further information is given of the widespread field over which the phenomenon has been exhibited, as these ships felt the shock when off Ombsy, while the American whaler Sunbeam reports the submersion of the loftiest portion of the Island of Tagolanda to a depth of 25 fathoms, and the loss of 400 inhabitants. This island is situated in latitude 2 20 north longitude 125 20 east.

Amid the general dullness now pervading the trade of Japan, there has been an effort put forth on the part of those interested in the silk trade to bring forward, in a way likely to reach the Japanese producers, the subject of the depreciation in quality and preparation for market of this important staple. A document prepared by the committee appointed at the meeting reported in our last, received the approval of a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 20th ult., and is to be translated into Japanese, and distributed throughout the silk districts.

THE RUTH POISONING.

Mrs. Ruth's Titled Ancestors and her Estates in Europe.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Standard.

On Tuesday Dr. Medicott's attorneys, Judge Thacher and W. W. Nevison, filed a motion before the District Court to compel the County Attorney to file an information instanter against Dr. Medlicott, he having not yet done so. After hearing the argument, however, Judge Bassett held that the County Attorney might file his information twenty days before term time or during the term of court. He will file his information during the present term, but the case will in all probability not be tried until the fall term of court.

Below we give a letter detailing a very important conversation between one of our citizens and Mr. Ruth. It will undoubtedly be read with interest at this time by everybody:—

LAWRENCE, June 6.—To the Editors of the *Democratic Standard*:—During a conversation with the late I. Miles Ruth, a few days before his death, he made some statements concerning his wife's titled ancestors, their estates, etc., that have not been alluded to in print, and which, in connection with the late tragic event, may be of interest to the public. He stated that the death of the Baron de Sprangh, of Strasbourg, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ruth, left the estates to a crippled or deformed sister, and upon her death, should she leave no issue, they would descend to Mrs. Ruth's mother, and through her to Mrs. Ruth. This sister never married, and since the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, information has been received of her death. As Mrs. Ruth's mother proposed to relinquish all her claims in favor of Mrs. Ruth, it left her sole heiress to estates valued at several millions of dollars, and the right to assume the title of Baroness de Sprangh.

Mr. Ruth spoke of their intention to lay claim to the title and estates upon the settlement of the difficulties in France, and of his regret that his education and social advantages had not been such as to fit him for sustaining the dignity of a position he might be called to fill as the husband of a titled lady.

Wishing to see only justice done, I have given but a plain, unvarnished statement of what was told me by Mr. Ruth; but may not that afford, in the minds of many, proof of a motive for the commission of a crime by an ambitious, cool-blooded man, stronger than the love for a woman somewhat *passee*, and several years his senior?

—Boarder—"This tea seems very weak, Mrs. Skimp." Landlady—"Well, I guess it must be the warm weather. I feel weak myself; in fact, everybody complains."

SECOND EDITION

Speech of M. Thiers.

The Misfortunes of France

To End to Her Advantage.

The International Society.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The National Camp Meeting.

Bottom Out of a Canal.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Speech of President Thiers.

LONDON, June 21.—The speech delivered by President Thiers in the French Assembly yesterday denounced the policy of Napoleon as absurd, and the real cause of the disasters which have befallen France. The course pursued by Gambetta was excusable, though peace ought to have been made with Germany when success on the part of the Army of the Loire became hopeless. "It was," said Thiers, "necessary to pay the

German Indemnity

quickly. Still he was not in favor of levying income tax or the re-establishment of measures of a prohibitory character, but would simply re-establish a few taxes which will provide the money necessary to meet the demands upon the country." "France," concluded the President, "should and will derive many advantages from her misfortunes."

A letter from the Archbishop of Cambray and the Bishop of Arras to the Assembly, demanding the resumption of

French Protection of Rome,

has been presented to that body.

A number of arrests have been made at Marseilles for connection with the

International Society.

Among the recent arrests are Janvier and Delamotte.

The *Independance Belge* announces that a

Bonapartist Congress

will soon be held at Brussels, presided over by Rouher.

PARIS, June 21.—The journals to-day discuss the approaching elections. The *Siecle* condemns the re-establishment of the monarchy.

Numerous arrests are made in La Villette.

A letter from M. Thiers congratulates Alexandre Dumas upon the article recently written by him for the press in favor of the continuance of the republic.

The *Figaro* was seized at Saint Denis.

BERLIN, June 21.

The French Loan

is popular here, and arrangements are already made for taking a large portion of it by German capitalists.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Gazette* of to-day announces officially the elevation of

Earl de Grey

to the marquisate of Ripon.

Order is restored in Brussels.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil,

whose ship has been performing quarantine at the Lazaretto in the Tagus, landed at Lisbon on Tuesday, and met an enthusiastic reception. They go to Madrid on Thursday, and soon afterwards proceed to London.

Disasters at Sea.

BOMBAY, June 20.—The steamers Shanghai and Mars, from Hong Kong bound to Amoy, were wrecked. There was no loss of life.

LONDON, June 21.—Ship Agnes Banfield, from Manilla for New York, foundered at sea. The crew were saved.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 21—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞ for money and 92 for account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—United States bonds closed at 96⅛@96¾.

PARIS, June 20.—Rentes closed at 51f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—10:30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands, 8⅛@8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅛d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

HALIFAX, June 21.

The British Flying Squadron,

consisting of the Narcissus, Volage, Cadmus, Plyades, and Immortalite, sailed yesterday for Gibraltar, where they will be joined by the Aurora and Cossack from England. The Plyades will then proceed to London.

To-day, the anniversary of the settlement of Halifax, is observed as a public holiday.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Highway Robbery.

PORTLAND, Me., June 21.—Alvan Roundy, a shoe dealer, while on the way home from his store last night, was knocked down and dangerously stabbed, and robbed of a valuable gold watch and a hundred dollars in money.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Opening of a Railway Bridge.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 21.—The first engine crossed the great railroad bridge at Bellair this morning at half-past 7 o'clock. A passenger train from the West this morning will be brought across the bridge. The bridge was constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—STOCKS excited. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, cp., 113¼; do. 1865, new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 115; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Co., 82; Cumberland preferred, 42; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 97¼; Erie, 28¼; Reading, 116¾; Adams' Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 113; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾. Western Union Telegraph, 57¾.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 21—9:15 A. M.—Wheat quiet. No. 1, $1·25½; No. 2, $1·24½. Freights—sail, 6c.; steam, 10c.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

"Reddy the Blacksmith."

NEW YORK, June 21.—Harry Hill and "Reddy the Blacksmith," released on bail at Hempstead last evening, returned to this city. Reddy subsequently assaulted Hill, who had gone his security, and a general melee followed. Reddy was arrested, with another man named Daniel Day, and was brought before court to-day.

Canal Accident.

The bottom of the Morris Canal, for forty to fifty feet between New Village to Broadway, N. J., fell out Monday morning. Apertures were also found in adjoining woods, in which rocks and trees were swallowed. It is attributed to a shock of earthquake.

The regatta of the

New York Yacht Club

to-morrow excites general interest. The Sappho is still the favorite, although the Dauntless, Magic, and Columbia have their backers.

TROY, June 21.

The National Camp Meeting

of Methodists at Round Lake will commence July 4th, and continue ten days. It promises to be the largest camp meeting ever held in this country. Hundreds of tents are already engaged. The representation from Pennsylvania is the largest as yet. Boarding tents at the camp ground will be open on the first of July.

Great Fire at Catskill.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 21.—A fire broke out this morning, about 1 o'clock, in the tannery and leather store of Nicholas S. Wartout, in Catskill, near the Methodist church. The fire spread to two adjoining dwellings on one side, and to the grocery store of M. R. & O. C. Wiltsen on the other side, and all were destroyed. Loss, $130,000.

Excitement in the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—There is a fearful excitement in the stock market to day, owing to the sudden fall in Rock Island, which opened at 130½, sold up to 130⅞, then fell suddenly to 114¾, rallied to 115½, down again to 112, up to 114, down again to 110¼, back to 111¼, down to 110, and is at the present time at 112¾.

The balance of the market is dowa, in sympathy with Rock Island. Nearly all unimportant stocks are entirely neglected, and prices quoted are nearly nominal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 21—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The high barometer reported Tuesday morning in the northwest has advanced southeastward, and now prevails from the Ohio river northward. The barometer has risen somewhat in the Middle and Eastern States, and remains stationary in the Southern States, and southwesterly winds have continued on the Atlantic coast, but fresh northwesterly winds are now reported in the Middle and Eastern States. Light winds from the North and East are now reported from the lakes southward to the Ohio. The temperature has very generally fallen over this latter region. Light local storms passed over the middle Atlantic coast last night, and a more extended rain has moved from Nebraska northeastward into Minnesota. Heavy local rains have fallen in Tennessee and Kentucky. Rainy and threatening weather now prevails in that region, as well as in North Carolina.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will fall in the northwest, with rainy and threatening weather this afternoon. Local rains are probable for Georgia and South Carolina. No serious disturbance is apprehended for our coasts.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7:43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·12	69	N.	9	Brisk.	Clear
Boston	29·93	65	N. W.	9	Brisk.	Clear
Cape May	30·03	70	N.	12	Brisk.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	30·03	77	....	..	Calm.	Fair
Chicago	30·23	64	N. E.	45	Brisk.	Clear
Detroit	30·16	57	N. W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla.	30·11	84	E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	30·07	81	S. E.	1	....	Fair
Mt. Washington	29·95	54	N. W.	53	Gale.	Cloud
New Orleans	30.13	85	N. W.	9	V. gent.	Fair
New York	30·03	65	N. W.	10	Brisk.	Clear
Norfolk	30·01	76	N. E.	5	Gentle.	Rain
Omaha	30·41	68	S. E.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Oswego	30·06	59	N. E	7	Brisk.	Fair
Philadelphia	30·07	66	N. W.	..	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30·27	61	W.	1	....	Cloud
St. Louis	30·04	68	E.	1	....	Cloud
Washington	30·11	68	N.	15	Brisk.	Clear
Wilmington, N.C	30·06	79	W.	1	....	Cloud

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Sectional and Sectarian Statistics.

Forty years ago, says the Boston *Transcript*, Harvard was a small local college. It was then so largely regarded as a denominational college that most Trinitarians withheld their sons; and so it had the aspect, without the intention of its governors, of what it was charged with being. The following statistics show that, as regards locality, it has become a great national institution, and that denominationalism is at an end, from whatever cause and to whatever extent it was previously otherwise. These tables are confined to fundergraduates. No attempt has been made to ascertain the religious denominations of the five or six hundred students of the various schools.

Students from the New England States	452
Outside of New England	156—608

It thus appears that about twenty-six per cent. are from beyond New England.

A careful canvass has been made of the three upper classes, and less fully of the freshman class, but believed to be substantially correct, which presents the following result as to religious denominations:—

Unitarian-Congregationalists	232
Episcopalians	150
Trinitarian-Congregationalists and Presbyterians	111
Baptists	35
Methodists	18
Universalists	12
New Jerusalem	10
Roman Catholics	7
Other denominations and unascertained	32
Total	608

It thus appears that while the Unitarian is the largest single denomination, probably a majority of the undergraduates are from those denominations which profess the doctrine of the Trinity. The proportion of communicants is not known accurately, but an estimate made by one of the professors puts the whole number at about one hundred and fifty, of which from seventy to eighty are Episcopalians, and the majority of the remainder are of the denominations known as Orthodox or Evangelical. There are two theological schools at Cambridge, one Unitarian and one Episcopalian.

The university is now so large and so varied in its component parts that the currents of opinion and influence on theological subjects may be said to be about as free and various as in the community itself in which it is placed, and to reflect that community pretty accurately. Certainly it would seem that official or corporate denominationalism has no existence there.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trifling Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The business before the Court to-day was of a very light character, consisting chiefly of little assaults and batteries

August Roberts and Christian Kerns prosecuted each other for mutual assault and battery. They are carters employed at Manayunk, and during their work one day varied the monotony with a genuine quarrel, and, smarting under the insults they so freely exchanged, they started home at the close of day. They happened to meet upon a bridge, and Roberts, in order to settle all difficulties, whacked Kerns over the head with a club varying in length from six inches to four feet, according to the mental gauge of the witnesses who described it.

The lawyer said the terrible blow might have sent Kerns' spirit unprepared before the awful judgment seat, but the club happened to strike the head too high up, and the soul of Kerns never fluttered. Roberts had a story to tell, which was that Kerns punished him in the ribs with his elbow and was about to mash his cranium with a saw log, but was too soon anticipated, but which highly romantic narrative the jury could not believe. Roberts was convicted and Kerns was acquitted.

Anna Curren was tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon William J. Bruce. This gentleman may be remarkable for many things, but there is no peculiarity of his complicated composition more noticeable to the eye than his beard, which in length is truly patriarchal, and in color highly rubicund. His wife boards with Mrs. Curren, but he is not counted in as a lodger in the establishment. On the 23d of May he called to see his wife, and Mrs. Curren finding his conduct objectionable ordered him to leave the premises, which he declined to do on the ground that "*locus uxoris est locus visi*," which she said wouldn't do, and she fastened her delicate hand to his royal beard, and so conducted him to the street. He immediately appealed to his peers for vindication, and his peers sent the good landlady home in peace, and directed the noble Bruce to defray the expenses of his vindication.

Interesting Land Suit—An Effort to Dispossess the Property-holders of Clayton, Del.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening says:—

The U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Strong on the bench, met this morning.

The first case taken up was that of James Whartonby vs. Dr. William Daniel, Mason Bailey, and James Gilmore, being a suit to eject the defendants from a tract of land in Kent county, which includes the site of the town of Clayton.

The facts in the case, briefly stated, are that the property in question belonged to one James Tibbett, who died, leaving it by will to his son, Richard Tibbett, or the heirs of his body. In case he died without issue it was to go to James Tibbett's daughters, and in case they died without issue it was to go to Thomas Whartonby. The claimant, James Whartonby, is the son of this Thomas Whartonby. Richard Tibbett and his sisters are all dead, without issue. But while the land was in possession of Richard he made an attempt to break the entail, which the defendants claim was a legal and successful effort, and, at any rate, he becoming involved in debt, the property was sold from him at Sheriff's sale and passed into the hands of Dr. William Daniel and Mason Bailey, who laid out the town of Clayton and sold lots on it, and who yet own a portion of the tract. James Whartonby does not appear in the case personally, and the only evidence taken this morning was that to prove that there is such a person living, and that he is the son of Thomas Whartonby. The remaining facts in the case were admitted by counsel, and the Court fixed to-morrow for hearing arguments in the case.

The plaintiff is represented by Hon. James A. Bayard, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, and Hon. Wm. G. Whiteley, of this city, and the defendants by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Charles G. Kerr, Esq., of Baltimore.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

Both at the banks and on the street there is apparently an increased demand for accommodations, though the improvement is not of a character to justify an advance in rates, which continue substantially the same as previously quoted. There is an abundance of money offered both on call and time contracts, the rates being from 4 to 5 per cent. on the former and 5½ to 6½ per cent. on the latter, with some few transactions reported on exceptionally good paper at 5 per cent.

Gold is quiet and steady, but a fraction lower, ranging from 112¼@112⅜, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are in good demand, and nearly the entire list is higher.

At the Stock Board there has been a good deal of excitement, and prices, following the lead of New York, have suffered a serious break. The sales were large in anticipation of a further decline, and now that the panic has taken possession, there is no knowing where it will end. New City 6s sold at 100, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 90.

Reading Railroad was active and lower, with sales at 58¼@58⅝, closing at about ¼; Pennsylvania sold at 60¾@61; Camden and Amboy at 127⅜; Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at 52; and Lehigh Valley at 61¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4500 City 6s, New.		118 sh Penna R.18.	61
d bill	100	do	61
$100 do c&p.	100	do 18.	61
$200 do.d bill.c.	100	do 18.b60.	61
$10000 Conn'g R Bds	87	200 do 85wn.	60¾
$100 Leh gold L.85	90	100 do	60¾
$1300 do 18.b5.	90	100 do b60.	61
100 sh Read. s30.	58¾	100 do s10.	60¾
100 do c.58	5-16	100 do 18.	61
100 do b10.	58¼	100 do	61
100 do b30.	58¾	27 do all.18.	60¾
100 do c.	58¾	34 do 'allot.c.	60¾
100 do b10.	58¼	241 do

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A FLOCK OF BUZZARDS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Paul Fry never formed a resolution more filled with practical good sense and knowledge of the world than that by which he bound himself never to do another good-natured action as long as he lived. The baleful effects of an act of kindness will follow a man further than the curse of injured innocence. A person you have once befriended thinks he has in that way established a claim like that of the old Roman client upon his patron, with no resultant obligations. How often we saw men in the army who had been raised by dint of persistent worrying from private to brigadier turn against the administration with deep resentment because the double stars were withheld. Every public man is surrounded by a cohort of shameless beggars whose demands continually increase with their gratification, whose greed grows by every extorted concession. The most precious hours of public men are monopolized and wasted by these pests, and so exasperating is the infliction that conscientious members are driven into such frantic attempts at escape as we saw in Mr. Trumbull's bill, which proposed to make it a penal offense for a Congressman to ask an office for any one. Washington long since became a place where, as Tennyson said of the world, "each man walks with his head in a cloud of poisonous flies."

If these nuisances restricted themselves to the capital it would be bad enough. Life is not so long that one would wish to have half the year turned into purgatory even for two or three Congresses. But still it might be endured, just as fashionable people, with no ear, go to the opera, and Colonel Fisk, Jr., goes to his prayers—not because they enjoy it, but because it is due to Miss McFlimsey's position and Mr. Fisk's uniform. So a Congressman might make up his mind to accept the office-seekers as a set-off to the glories of law-making. But these cormorants, when they dare, follow their victims over valley and mountain to the innermost retirement of their homes. There is no defense against them, except brutality, and that is not within the resources of your average politician. If the unfortunate patron falls under his annoyances, they watch him with the eye of a bird of prey. His health is canvassed with the anxiety of love or hate. They study his symptoms with the eagerness of an undertaker, and if his condition becomes serious they redouble their importunities. They would feel themselves bitterly defrauded if he slipped away to heaven and left them unprovided for.

With all that we know of the habits of this species of creature, it did not seem credible that they should already have been besieging the bedside of the Vice-President. His frank and touching letter, published in the *Tribune*, left no doubt as to the real cause of his recent severe attack. He was used up, utterly worn out by the obession of this horde of raveneus cormorants. He was struck down as a rude but kindly warning of nature that he could not longer abuse his powers with impunity. As soon as he could travel, he went home to seek an opportunity for convalescence in the society of his family. The merest rudiments, not of good breeding, but of common humanity, demanded that his retreat should be respected. His weakness should have rendered him sacred, if his former kindness had kindled no spark of gratitude in his tormentors. But the *South Bend Register* is compelled to say:—"Although the fact as to his illness has been so widely published, it has not materially diminished the applications that pour in on him constantly, as in the past—made personally, too, as well as in writing—applications for offices, donations, for letters of indorsement, recommendation or introduction, to attend to Department business, to answer inquiries of all kinds. Persons have come hither from Chicago and other points during the past week with such unreasonable solicitations."

What can be done with men so utterly lost to all sense of decency? We think Mr. Colfax owes it to the public service to furnish to the respective departments a list of the persons who attack him for offices in South Bend. A man capable of the meanness of filching from the Vice-President even one moment of his hours of convalescence, one particle of his slowly accumulating strength, to use it for his own selfish purposes, is not a person to trust in any position of responsibility or confidence.

POPULAR MADNESS.

From the N. Y. World.

The theory set forth by M. Francisque Sarcey to account for the horrible excesses which attended the brief deplorable civil war of the Commune in Paris has been treated both in England and in this country rather cavalierly. It seems to be taken for granted that poor M. Sarcey is merely trying to make out such a plea for his countrymen as has become dismally common of late years in the administration of criminal justice when he protests that the Parisians were really driven mad *en masse* by the successive shocks which they had received between June, 1870, and May, 1871.

But if one will be at the pains of reflecting a moment on the history of those awful months M. Sarcey's explanation of these results will cease, we think, to be considered a mere refuge of patriotic vanity exasperated by the contempt with which mankind to-day regards the people whom a year ago it esteemed "first among its peers." That a whole community should be affected with mental disease is no more improbable than that a whole people should be affected with physical disease. An epidemic of lunacy is antecedently as natural a phenomenon of human society as an epidemic of the plague or of the small-pox. History, too, records as many instances of the one kind as of the other. The religious manias of the Middle Ages, which took shape in such events as the terrible Crusade of the Children or the frenzy of the Flagellants, are familiar instances of this kind. The Anabaptists of Leyden and Munster perpetrated scandals and atrocities quite as dreadful in their way as those of the Commune or of the first French revolution, and no sensible person has ever doubted that they were driven on into these extravagances under the goad of a genuine epidemic madness.

No race or tribe of men can claim to have been exempt from this scourge. It is very well to sneer at the French people or at the Parisians as liable above all men to such attacks of contagious fury as on M. Sarcey's theory must be carried to the account of dementia. But they were not Frenchmen—they were Germans, who hardly thirty years ago suddenly poured out of their homes by the myriad and thronged to the ancient city of Treves, under a blind, pervading impulse of feverish superstition, to worship what was called the "Holy Coat." And nothing in the recent catastrophes at Paris more clearly bears the marks of an ungovernable mental and moral epidemic than did the mutual rage of the combatants in the long religious wars of the Reformation. Germans and Flemings, Spaniards and Walloons, Bohemians and Frenchmen, alike in those times proved themselves capable of gusts of barbarous rage only comparable to the muck-running of the Malays, or to those ancient fits of Berserk madness in which the Scandinavians recognized a power above man, and by man as irresistible as the tornado is irresistible by the trees of the forest. If we come nearer our own days we find the Puritans of New England in their persecution of witchcraft possessed with a contagious madness which led to results as cruel and as bloodthirsty, all things considered, as the worst deeds of the Commune. The murder of Archbishop Darboy and his innocent companions, horrible and detestable as it was, was not more horrible and detestable than the murder of Giles Corey. And if any Englishman imagines his own countrymen to be incapable of abandoning themselves under certain provocations to excesses as awful as those of the Commune, he will do well to open Charles Dickens' novel of "Barnaby Rudge," and to peruse therein the author's story of that ferocious outbreak against the Catholics which under the lead of crazy Lord George Gordon threatened London with destruction and the empire with anarchy for several days, no longer ago than in the year 1783.

Granted the existence of such a thing as epidemic madness, is it easy to conceive of circumstances more likely to generate it than those through which Paris has passed during the last twelve months?

Here was a city which had grown up during twenty years of peace and prosperity to consider itself and to be considered by others the capital of civilization. That it was the most beautiful city the world had ever seen was conceded on all hands. The pride of its inhabitants had been raised to the highest pitch by the admiration and homage of the whole of Christendom. They believed themselves, and they had much excuse for believing themselves, the flower of a nation regarded as the first military power of the world. One after another the sovereigns of Europe had visited them. The Sultan himself had emerged from the awful mystery of the Ottoman power to pay his tribute in person to the prestige of the glory of France and of Paris. In a day, almost in an hour, all this fabric of splendor and of reputation was blown to atoms by the artillery of Germany. The siege of Paris by the Prussians may well have affected the people of Paris like some monstrous dream or nightmare. But while the possibility of such a reverse acted upon their minds like a possession, the actual material sufferings inflicted by it aggravated the disorder. Men were suddenly and violently thrown out of their ordinary habits and relations in life, out of their customary processes of thought, out of their daily diet even and walk and conversation. It is not easy for us to estimate the demoralizing effects upon a great metropolitan population of a sudden isolation from all its habitual communication with the outer world. The siege of Paris, as it were, threw two millions of people suddenly and violently back out of modern life into the middle ages. Perhaps New York or London might bear such a shock as this better than Paris did. But we should be loth to see either city subjected to the experiment.

After the siege had ended in a peace utterly crushing and humiliating to all that Paris felt and believed of herself, and of France, there came upon the unhappy city a series of governmental shocks and jars, mainly resulting from the incredible weakness and unworthiness of the official authorities of the nation. These ended finally, as we know, in the incoherent and immature enterprise of a most startling social and political experiment; and this again, after a fresh siege entailing new disasters, public and private, ended in the horrors of an armed capture of the capital.

That the culmination of all these trials should for a time have unhinged the judgment, the moral sense, the courage, and the character of the community is surely neither surprising in itself, nor need it hastily compel the conclusion that nothing is to be hoped hereafter, in calmer circumstances and under more propitious influences, of the community so smitten and shaken asunder.

WANTED—A DEMOCRATIC GRIEVANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is exceedingly touching to observe the persistent fondness with which the Democratic journals cling to the Ku-klux bill as a basis for attack upon the present administration. They had pretty well exhausted the common missiles of falsehood, and the polysyllabic shafts of the *World* were, if possible, blunter than usual. The Government had obstinately reduced the taxes without hampering the revenue; the Alabama claims had got themselves in so fair a way for settlement that neither the policy of the President nor that of Mr. Sumner was capable of charging an ordinary political squib. And as for the late amendments, they were fixed in the fundamental law, and not a corporal's guard of Republican voters could be induced to vote the Democratic ticket on the ground that they ought not to be there. At this juncture the late Mr. Vallandigham made the bright suggestion that it would be well to let all the old topics alone, "accept the situation" as completely as the nature of the average Democrat would admit, and open fire on the Ku-klux bill. The "conservative" press of New York—it likes to be called "conservative" for two reasons, first, because the name is not in nearly so bad odor as "Democratic," and, second, because at heart it is not Democratic at all,—the conservative press hailed the suggestion as promising great relief.

The bill was a new bill. The people understood its object well enough, but not the details of its provisions. It certainly placed a good deal of power in the hands of General Grant. And it would be much easier to make the public believe that it was everything wicked and dangerous than it would be to repeat the old arguments long since exploded, the old charges long since become disgusting. So the "conservative" press thought, and so it commenced to act. By liberal use of perversion and misrepresentation, it endeavored to show that the Ku-klux bill was a species of *coup d'etat*, which was preliminary to the appearance of General Grant as "The man on horseback with a naked sword," who was about to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, break up the courts, summon all inoffensive Democrats before drum-head courts-martial, and by violence and bloodshed pave the way to an imperial throne, from which he would issue edicts to an obedient Senate, dissolve the House of Representatives, and govern the country by means of satraps, principally selected from such of his male relations as he did not marry to foreign princesses. By vigorous lashing, the *World* worked itself into a very fair imitation of indignation over the terrible picture, and the "bucolic" press, as the *World* politely dubs its country contemporaries, followed suit as well as they could.

They were all doomed, however, to encounter one very unexpected obstacle. The Ku-klux, without whom the bill must lose all its terrors, immediately on the proclamation by the President of his intention to enforce it to the letter, began to skulk into their hiding places. With an obtuseness of political insight that cannot be too severely condemned, they refused to surrender their blood as the seed of the Democratic church. However effective the application of the law to their cases might be, in firing the Northern and Southern breast against the authors of the law, it would leave them where they could derive but cold comfort from the triumph of the Democracy or any other earthly advantage, and they basely and ingloriously declined, however much their party might gain by it, to become corpses. This, naturally, is discouraging to the political hacks who were laboring to make political capital out of the oppressive operation of the law. If no chance is to be given to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, if the innocent murderers and ruffians at whose personal rights under the Constitution the law was aimed, persistently kept out of its range, why it will be very hard work to keep up a very animated fire at the mere abstract letter of the law. The American people are a very busy set, and they have a great deal too much to do to waste time in arguing over an enactment which bids fair to be a dead letter through its very effectiveness, to restrain the liberties of no one, because all keep out of its way, and to lead to no abuse of power, because there arises no occasion to exercise power under it.

We cannot undertake to help our Democratic contemporaries in this quandary. It all comes of being on the wrong side. They have lately seemed to have a realizing sense of this fact, and their last step was in the direction of a complete change. Perhaps they make take it into their heads to come all the way over. It is probably the only means to relieve themselves of their present embarrassment. As for the change it would require in their attitude towards men and measures, that it is not worth a second thought, in the case of the *World*, at least, which eighteen months since denounced Mr. Tweed as a thief and a swindler, and now bedaubs with adulation everything about him, down to the very diamonds on his daughter's wedding shoes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitable Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 tf

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle. 11 28mwf

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

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E. P. KEKSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 26t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

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CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
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Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

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FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors
Is now called to the
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The City Executive Committee decided yesterday in favor of Mr. Brown as the nominee for Coroner, also in favor of George Handy Smith for the First Legislative district.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church met at No. 1334 Chesnut street yesterday, and formed a society for establishing a home for the aged and infirm members of the Presbyterian Church. The following persons were elected managers:—Mrs. C. C. Aitken, Mrs. Amler, Miss Ashen, Mrs. Dr. Nevins, Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. A. McNeily, Mrs. Wiswell, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Haddock, Mrs. S. Leiper, Mrs. Schenck, Miss Wetherill, Mrs. F. W. Hastings, Mrs. R. W. Allen, Miss Blackwood, Miss Boardman, Mrs. Dr. Bell, Mrs. Conkey, Mrs. G. Cass, Mrs. Doman, Miss Dulles, Mrs. W. T. Eva, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Huey, Miss Faries, Mrs. M. Newkirk, Mrs. Still, Mrs. S. B. Leonard, Miss E. Young, Mrs. C. Wells, Miss Anby Smith, Miss Weed, Mrs. Godfing, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. McLeod.

—The Horticultural Society met last night and supplemented their charter authorizing the issue of $30,000 of bonds. The money thus realized is to pay debts and beautify the hall. It is proposed to make another floor where the balconies now are.

—John Kelly, who was stabbed by John Green some time ago, is considered by his physician in a very dangerous condition.

—The Musical Convention yesterday completed their constitution. One section provides that where an operatic manager defrands a member all others of the association are prohibited from playing for such manager until the pay of their brother member is settled. The next annual convention will be held on the second Monday in May, 1872, in New York city.

Domestic Affairs.

—The class day at Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, was enthusiastically celebrated yesterday.

—The third annual meeting of the National Musical Congress commenced yesterday in Boston.

—The Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, ex-United States Minister to England, is expected to return to this country in September.

—The murder case of John Ware came up yesterday, before the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton, N. J., and to-day it will be argued.

—The flood in the Columbia river and its tributaries is increasing, and great damage has ensued therefrom in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

—The State Convention of County, City, and Borough Common School Superintendents met at Harrisburg yesterday, forty-five being present. Professor Wickersham presided and delivered an address, setting forth the extent and importance of our educational system.

Foreign Affairs.

—Gambetta has declined a nomination for the Assembly.

—Several changes have recently occurred in the Turkish Ministry.

—The Bank of France has resumed the publication of its returns.

—The work of restoring the Bois de Boulogne is being actively pushed forward.

—King Victor Emanuel has returned from Naples to Florence, without visiting Rome.

—The Italian Minister in Brussels has received letters from his Government recalling him.

—The war between the Monarchical and Republican journals of Paris is extremely bitter.

—After the late Papal jubilee at Rome, things have settled down in that city to extreme quietness.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has recently been discussing the bill for the reorganization of the army.

—The idea is mooted in France of forming a second chamber, to be elected by the General Councils.

—A manifesto from the moderate Republicans of France announces the adhesion of sixteen more newspapers to their cause.

—The Minister of Justice has issued a circular requesting all magistrates who are candidates for the National Assembly to resign before the election.

—The British Government will shortly give notice to its subjects claiming indemnity under the Treaty of Washington to file their claims and proofs before the commission created by that treaty, within six months.

—The members of the International Society are distributing electoral manifestoes. The journals state that the proceedings of the society cause uneasiness to the Belgian Government, and the garrisons have been reinforced.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Well-known Washingtonian Dies from an Overdose of Laudanum.

The Washington *Patriot* of yesterday says:—

One of the most deplorable cases of suicide, or perhaps of death resulting from an overdose of laudanum taken by mistake, that has happened in our midst for a number of years, occurred on Saturday night last. The victim was Mr. William Peterson, who was known for years as one of our leading merchant tailors, conducting business on Pennsylvania avenue. About 7 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, information was brought to Sergeant Clayton, of the police force, that a man was lying in the Smithsonian grounds apparently dying. On going to the enclosure the Sergeant found Mr. Peterson lying in the northwest corner of the Smithsonian lot, about opposite Eleventh street, in a kind of stupid condition, near the roadway, and failing in an attempt to arouse him the sergeant looked around and discovered a vial marked "laudanum." He at once told the man that he must come with him to the Central Guard-house.

Mr. Peterson agreed, and, walking with the officer, stated that he had purchased twenty-five cents worth of laudanum, which he always took when getting over a spree.

During his stay in the station-house Peterson was visited frequently by the officers, but their efforts to arouse him were futile. Dr. Hartigan was called in at a late hour, but he was unable to arouse Peterson from his stupor, and he died at a quarter to 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

The deceased was well known here as the tenant or owner of the house opposite Ford's Theatre, on Tenth street, whither President Lincoln was taken to breathe his last after Booth's fatal shot. He was rather a victim lately of domestic troubles, which led to extraordinary indulgence in ardent spirits, and the use of narcotics which caused his death.

—*"Shall We Hang the Landlord?"* is the suggestive title of a little paper printed in London.

—It has taken all this time to collect $1075 for Doc. Simmons.

—Grant's branch of the Government—Long Branch.—*Chicago Times.*

—Colfax says letter-writing is what floored him. Abolish the franking privilege!

—An inventor has discovered a method of manufacturing the fibre of the Canada thistle into cordage, textile fabrics, and paper.

—According to Chicago papers, "Long John Wentworth" has a new and fine breed of sheep partaking of the qualities both of Mary's little lamb and the battering ram.

—The zeal of women for good objects knows no limits. One lady at the West, to aid a feeble church, recently painted on the inside work of the meeting-house for twenty-three days!

WASHBURNE AND THE COMMUNE.

The American Minister and the American Colony During the Perils of the Hour—What He Did to Ameliorate Sufferings and Tone Down Outrages.

PARIS, June 6.—Mr. Washburne is the only ambassador of a great power who has moved between Versailles and Paris during all the recent troubles, as he was the only one who remained in Paris during the siege performing the difficult task of providing for and protecting his own countrymen, caring for the delicate affairs of Germany, and yet maintaining the most intimate and cordial relations with M. Jules Favre and the Government of the National Defense.

It is true that two or three journals, habituated to seeking out victims to whom they could assign the disasters of France, pounced upon Mr. Washburne for the readiness and success with which he placed 50,000 Germans beyond the fury of a Paris mob. But these journals, fidgety after a notoriety they partially achieved, won a conspicuous failure in their crusade against the American Minister. It is hardly possible for a reader 3000 miles away from the scene of action to understand with what *finesse* all diplomatic operations must be conducted in France. I do not refer to what the French call *finesse*, for that means intrigue and dissimulation, but to the *finesse* employed by Mr. Washburne, explained as a bold and resolute course, friendly alike to France and Germany, but independent, manly, and outspoken.

MR. WASHBURNE'S POSITION.

It was not difficult for the most talented and logical of Frenchmen to understand Mr. Washburne's position. They perceived and praised it. They saw in it a reflection of the honest American character, and the exact attitude of the United States toward a country suffering a terrible national mortification. The other class of victim seekers and recriminators could not perceive and would not understand. The same is true of the remarkable sixty days dating from the dark 18th of March. Mr. Washburne never for a moment sympathized with the movement begun on that day. With a remarkable clearness of vision he argued that though it might be a revolution, it was one headed by men who had nothing at stake by putting their wild theories on the shoulders of France; one against the popular sense and desire, and in every respect a revolt and an insurrection. At the same time he was the Minister of the United States, and, acting in the interests of his countrymen, it was necessary to have certain relations with the Communists to protect life and property jeopardized in the capital. His connections with these men were not, however, official, nor even as decided as those of Prince Bismarck, when the German Chancellor spoke of "an arrangement with the Commune."

HOW ARCHBISHOP DARBOY MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.

The world knows how, by employing a little tact, Mr. Washburne toned down many arbitrary proceedings and undoubtedly saved many lives. Archbishop Darboy is an example. Our minister visited this good man, condoled with him and softened the aggravations of the prison cell. He held the instrument of deliverance in his hands, and it only needed policy on the part of M. Thiers to save the life of the eminent prelate. All the Commune desired was the rendition of Blanqui—an old, sick, wasted, and fast dying revolutionist, condemned to death for participating in the fiasco of the 31st of October—then Mr. Darboy would have been set at liberty. But, no; compromise, never! and so the venerable Archbishop died.

The Paris *Journal* of this morning, in an article full of bitterness, thus speaks of Mr. Washburne:—

BITTER INSINUATIONS.

If it were not for the respect which we bear to the republic of the United States, we would make figure at the head of the devoted friend of the insurgents of the Hotel de Ville, Mr. Washburne himself, the official representative of his government near our government. The *role* which Mr. Washburne played during the siege of Paris by the German troops, and the intimate friendship of his first secretary, Colonel Hoffman, with our enemies, had already rendered these two gentlemen passably suspected.

Thus the article goes on, stating that Mr. Washburne had addressed Grousset as *"mon cher ami"* in several letters found, and that it cannot be perceived how Mr. Washburne could continue to represent the United States in France.

This is the

GRATITUDE

of the French people towards a man who put the fate of their Catholic Archbishop in the hands of the Government when he (Mr. Washburne) was a Protestant; this is the thanks Mr. Washburne receives for having ameliorated, as he did by his personal influence, many of the outrages of the Commune, when there was not another living Ambassador who could have done as much; this, in fine, is the meanness of the French character. Of course there is no foundation for the insinuations contained in the quoted paragraph, and I give it not to reply to it, but simply to illustrate the ignoble passions of the hour. When the

HISTORY OF THE PAST TEN MONTHS

in Paris shall be written, there will appear no figure more conspicuous for integrity and force of character than that of Mr. Washburne. His diplomatic duties have been overwhelming, his success signal, and without a stain. He has been the only man who could hold at bay the sanguinary criminals of the Commune without improving them; the only man who could move between the chateau of Louis XIV and the Hotel de Ville without paying court at one or standing in abject humility at the other.

The Famine in Persia.

The horrors of the Persian famine increase. A correspondent, writing to a Turkish journal from Tabreez under date of April 30, says:—"The details which reach us here of the destitution and misery which the drouth of last year has caused in the central and southern provinces of Persia are fearfully heartrending. That the people are dying of hunger, even in the streets of the capital, is a minor phase of this terrible calamity. In Khorassan parents are selling their children as slaves to the Turcomans in order to keep them alive; and in Ispahan, as is said, men have been seized in the act of digging up the corpses to serve as food for their starving families. In Shiraz-Kerman and Yezd the wretched sufferers endeavor to support life on the grass and roots which they may find in the neighborhood, and, as might be expected, pestilence follows hard on the footsteps of famine; between them the half of the kingdom of Persia is becoming rapidly depopulated."

A later account of the famine is given in the *Times of India* of May 13, which says:—"The famine in some parts of Persia is severe beyond comprehension. Rain was for long hopefully expected, but it came in very measured quantity, and too late to turn away the foe that was already at the door. Thousands are said to have died by the wayside of sheer starvation, or of starvation coupled with the diseases it invariably brings in its train. Most of the dead lie unburied—a fact which may be regarded as the sure precursor of pestilence. At first, when self-preservation by any means whatever became a question to be decided, yea or nay, the former alternative prevailed with the Mussulmans, and more than one human being is said to have been killed and eaten by them. It is stated that the sights to be seen, and not to be avoided in the neighborhood of Shiraz, are such that European residents will not leave their houses. Also, between Shiraz and Bushire, thousands of dead bodies lie unburied. Amid all these tales of privation and death, how is it that we hear nothing of measures of relief, except now and again by the acknowledgment of a donation of a few rupees in Bombay? What is the sovereign of Persia doing?"

—Indiana countrymen are wearing calico pantaloons.

—Jersey City has a club composed entirely of men whose names are individually John.

—Mr. Langworthy, a well-known tamer of lions, died recently at Tecumseh, Michigan.

—A new luminary in the political firmament is Jocquaribe, just made Minister of War in Brazil.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S BURIAL.

Impressive Scene in Notre Dame—Paris in Mourning.

Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.

Within the venerable Cathedral of Notre Dame—which has just acquired new interest from the fact that its magnificent pile made a narrow escape from destruction at the hands of the insensate Communists a few days ago—I have to-day witnessed a display of funeral pomp exceeding anything that has ever been seen, even in this city of spectacles, for nearly a whole generation. Before describing the aspect of the great edifice into which this forenoon streamed the ministers, the deputies, the generals, the civil dignitaries, and intellectual celebrities of France, I may state that the funeral celebration was twofold in its character.

THE MORTAL REMAINS

of the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy, formed, indeed, the central object of all the solemn pomp; but his gorgeous catafalque was set about by minor structures, bearing the corpses of four of his principal companions in captivity and death. Directly beneath the central spire, at the crossing of nave and transepts, rose the stately catafalque on which the coffin of the archbishop was to be deposited. It was a dais, raised about twelve feet above the level of the pavement, and at the angles of which four handsome columns—the shafts of which were covered with black velvet, while the capitals were of massive silver—supported a baldachin or canopy, with rich hangings of the same material, adorned and relieved by cords, by embroidery, and deep silver fringes.

THE FUNERAL CAR

which bore the archbishop's remains was drawn by six horses, and almost literally covered with silver, while another, less gorgeous, but still splendid, carriage bore the corpse of Monseigneur Surat. In the procession there were no signs of a public mourning beyond the presence of the military and the clergy in considerable strength. The soldiers who proceeded the funeral car consisted of a numerous body of cuirassiers, fine men and capitally mounted, a detachment of the 23d Regiment, the general of division and his staff, the 23d, 39th, and 48th Regiments of infantry, with fixed bayonets and arms reversed. Then following muffled drums came mourning coaches which contained the principal clergy of the Diocese of Paris, while the cross and crozier and other insignia of the archbishop were carried immediately before the car itself.

After the "office" had been chanted, the remains of Monseigneur Surat, Monseigneur Deguerry, Monsieur Becourt, and Monsieur Sabatier were removed for private interment; absolution having been previously pronounced on all the five bodies by the canons and cures of the diocese, who surrounded the corpses, and took part in throwing holy water upon them. Until 3 o'clock, however, the coffin of the archbishop remained on its catafalque; but then the "Vespers of the Dead" were chanted, and the body of the third martyred Prelate of Paris was lowered into the tombs of all the archbishops. The ceremonies were conducted in chief by Monseigneur Allou, Bishop of Meaux, the oldest of the French bishops, who was assisted by Monsignor Chigi, the Pope's Nuncio, and several other dignitaries of the Church. The arrangements of the occasion were under charge of the Chanoine Chennailles; the cathedral decorations being carried out under the care of M. Levy Vaillard, manager, and M. Godon, architect of the Compagnie de Pompe Funebres. I may mention that the company has never undertaken the conduct of a more sumptuous funeral observance, excepting that for the Duke of Orleans, which cost 100,000 francs. On the present occasion the normal charge would have been 70,000 francs; but as the State has voted only 40,000 francs for the purpose, the company has undertaken to do its work for that sum.

COMMODORE TATNALL.

The Funeral Obsequies in Savannah.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 17th instant says:—

Seldom has a more imposing pageant in honor of true worth, sterling manhood, and high appreciation of all that dignifies and exalts humanity been seen in the city of Savannah.

The programme of the funeral ceremonials of the late Commodore Josiah Tatnall, as arranged by a committee of the City Council of Savannah and a committee of the prominent citizens, was faithfully and fully carried out.

The procession moved from the residence of the deceased at 3:30 o'clock, followed by the committee and the Board of Aldermen, with the relatives and immediate friends of the old Commodore. The procession was about a mile in length, and all along its route thousands of people of both sexes and all conditions of life gazed with sorrowful faces. Seldom has such a sight been seen in Savannah.

The Chatham Artillery having secured a field-piece, served the gun, and fired the Commodore's salute of thirteen guns. The remaining solemn rites of the Church in whose pale he died and in whose faith he lived were read. The beautiful hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was sung with telling effect.

The business houses of the city were all closed during the obsequies, and Bay street put on its Sunday appearance.

PROGRESS IN NEW JERSEY.

The Newark Turnpike Free Bridge Movement Successful.

For two years past a movement has been kept alive in Newark having for its object the abolishment of tolls on the bridge crossing the Passaic river between Newark and Kearny township.

At the last session of the Legislature a measure was passed providing for the appointment of a set of commissioners with power to purchase the said bridge in behalf of the two counties of Hudson and Passaic. The price asked for the bridge by the owners, the Camden and Amboy monopoly that was, was $106,000. The commissioners regarded this as an extravagant price. They held several meetings, but it was not till the holding of one on Saturday that the purchase was effected. There were present Beach Vanderpool, Nehemiah Perry, Isaac Van Wagenen, A. L. Dennis, Thomas E. Bray, Isaac W. Scudder, William H. McClave, and Martin A. Howell. Mr. John Van Vorst, of the commissioners, was absent. Mr. Van Wagenen announced that the price agreed to be paid was only $70,000. This was agreed to, and all that is now to be done is to get a deed from the monopoly owners. This accomplished, the bridge will pass into possession of the two counties and be made free forever. The counties will equally share the cost. Some $10,000 has been expended repairing the bridge. The income from it was about $15,000 per annum. According to this the commissioners made a close bargain.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
City of Philadelphia vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, owner, etc. Lev. fa.; sur claim. D. 70, No. 150.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the funds arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain two-story basement and stone dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Eadline, formerly Elm street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, 26 feet eastward from Poplar street, containing in front on Eadline street 26 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to make their claims, or to be debarred from coming upon said fund. HENRY S. HAGERT,
6 9 fmw5t* Auditor.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $120. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents*,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The MARGARET will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, June ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 24.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, —PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, June 22, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,2[illegible]
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	159,310
Philadelphia City Loans	260,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,345
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,901
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
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GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452'35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL ..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319'07.
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967'92
Ground Rents	22,980 38
Real Estate	55,920'70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000'00
Cash on hand	24,449'62
	$1,705,319'07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.
	Samuel Floyd.

WM. H. HAMILTON President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000'00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388'00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB R. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. E. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	($333,375 00
$60,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000'00
100,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162'50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	165,920'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000'00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200'00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300'00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	6,000'00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650'00
($1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447'34. M'kt v'l	$1,293'557'00
Real Estate	56,000'50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971'27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375'40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912'00
Cash	142,911'73
	$1,820,727'97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James G. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pitts

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy.

A FEW POINTS FOR REPUBLICAN VOTERS TO CONSIDER.

ONE of our morning contemporaries, previous to the meeting of the conventions, urged the importance of making good nominations, but at the same time announced its intention of supporting the regular ticket, no matter what names were upon it. As a matter of course the wire-pullers were not frightened to any given extent, and the regular Republican ticket, which, true to its promise, our contemporary is now earnestly advocating, is chiefly remarkable for containing the names of but two or three men who are at all worthy of the public confidence. What value the arguments and appeals of a paper that has guaranteed in advance to support any nomination that might be made can have with intelligent men, we are unable to understand; and as the rank and file of the Republican party have never yet given their adhesion to the old Democratic doctrine that it is the duty of every member of the party to vote for the Devil if he is the regular nominee, it is to be hoped that they will not do so at this late day. Scratching has always been considered rather a virtue than otherwise in the Republican ranks, and the operations of the scratchers have done more to preserve the purity of the party than any other influence. Men who yield their individual judgment, who permit themselves to blindly follow wherever certain politicians may choose to lead them, and who at every election vote whatever ticket is placed in their hands without inquiry as to the fitness of the candidates, have about as much influence as so many logs of wood, and logs of wood are about as capable of appreciating the responsibilities that devolve upon citizenship. It is the independent voters who make it a rule to scratch liberally when there is necessity for it, and who resolutely refuse to vote for corrupt men, who really hold the balance of power; and we sincerely hope that the noble army of scratchers will be out in force at the next election, unless some radical changes are made in the Republican ticket between now and October.

This morning our contemporary above referred to offers to its readers a number of reasons why the Republican voters of Philadelphia should vote for the whole ticket, and it suggests that from complete harmony complete victory will follow. We concur in this last proposition, but there will be neither complete harmony in the Republican party, nor will it achieve complete victory, with a ticket for the most part made up of names of notoriously corrupt and incompetent men. Before the nominations were made we pointed out the way to victory when we urged that the best men of the Republican party should be put up for the offices to be filled in October, and if this had been done the triumph of the Republican ticket would have been assured.

Our contemporary asks, "What good can any Republican hope to accomplish by voting against this ticket?" The answer to this *naive* question is very easy—so easy, indeed, that we wonder it did not occur to the writer of the article in question. The answer is, that by so doing they will probably prevent the nomination of such a ticket next year, for our contemporary is totally mistaken when it states that the ticket represents the wishes of forty thousand Republicans of all races and classes. It is a well-known fact that the nominations were set up inadvance, and that the delegate elections were so manipulated that there was absolutely no choice, and the men who arranged the nominations on the you-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you principle evidently have a very poor opinion of the intelligence of the average Republican voter, or they would be very shy of making any references to the manner in which the nominations were made.

Two other of the queries of our contemporary contain suggestions of importance, and they deserve to be looked into, as they contain the gist of the whole matter. They are as follows:—

"Does anybody expect to improve the financial condition of Philadelphia by electing politicians to take charge of the city government who belong to the party that plunged the nation into bankruptcy before the Rebellion, and covered Pennsylvania with debt?

"Is there a Republican in Philadelphia who does not know that the defeat of the Republican party in the coming election will be to give over this city to the imitators of Tammany in New York, where the rights of person and of property are openly defied?"

To the first of these questions we will reply by asking one:—

"Does anybody expect to improve the financial condition of Philadelphia by electing politicians who are notoriously corrupt, and who only make use of the machinery of the Republican party to promote their own advancement and to secure opportunities for plunder?"

There are honest men outside of the Republican organization, and if the Democrats only have the wisdom to nominate such a ticket as they can nominate if they will, they will both deserve and receive the support of citizens who think that an honest and economical administration of the city government is a matter of the very highest importance.

With regard to the second query, we answer that many Republicans know that the ticket offered for their acceptance is for the most part made up of the names of men who are watching the performances of "Boss" Tweed and his confreres with unconcealed envy, and who long for an opportunity to establish a Tammany government in Philadelphia. Some of them were the originators and the prominent supporters of the infamous commission bills introduced at the last session of the Legislature, and if they are elected to fill valuable offices next October, it may be considered as certain that the commission schemes will be revived in some shape or other, and with a fair prospect of success. The Tammany ring of New York professes to be Democratic, but that is only for the purpose of securing those who always vote the stright Democratic ticket no matter what names may be upon it. In point of fact, the Tammany ring is a no-party organization: its only principle is plunder, and it makes use of men of all parties to accomplish its ends. Are the voters of Philadelphia willing to risk having the government of Philadelphia modelled after that of New York by electing the objectionable characters who have forced themselves upon the Republican ticket? If they are not, they have but one course to adopt, and that is to cast their votes for decent men, if any are put up, no matter what their political principles may be; and a crushing defeat of the present ring ticket will do more to secure good nominations and a Republican victory next year than anything that could happen.

A GRATEFUL ESTIMATE OF WEST PO INT!

WE had almost thought that one of a contemporary's "fancies" had strayed into its "facts" when we first alighted on its late estimate of West Point, but, looking more closely, we found it to be a fact grimmer than even any of its fancies. "West Point," says our contemporary, "should be either thoroughly reformed or else put out of existence; for ourselves, we care very little which. If we cannot have a better managed national academy than the present, we had better have none at all." Hoity-toity! how ruthless is the possessor of unlimited power! But it strikes us, if we may be permitted to think, that if our contemporary's last proposition, with its implication of possible reform in the institution, be granted, there is very little good temper and sense in our contemporary's saying that it cares very little whether or not the institution is put out of existence. Is the hitch in the writing or in right thinking?

We find it asserted that "if there is any set of persons in the United States who thoroughly misunderstand their own position, it is the cadets at West Point." Now we should not, just at the present speaking, be willing to affirm that, for we are inclined to think that one who sets out dogmatically to teach, and finds himself taught, is in about the falsest position in which one can be placed, and in that position is our contemporary.

These young men of West Point, continues our contemporary, are educated and salaried at the public expense, and being treated with so much liberality, all that is asked of them in return is to be "orderly, gentlemanly, and loyal." Really, to judge by the way this is put, one should suppose that we were speaking of some eleemosynary institution. But what is the fact? To quote the words of General Cullum, the painstaking and accurate compiler of "The Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy," "The nation maintains the Military Academy for its *own*, and not for the *graduates'* interest." It seems rather ridiculous to mention that, but some people are not well informed as to the Government's object. *Is* nothing expected of them but to be "orderly, gentlemanly, and loyal?" A great deal more is expected, and received, too. A cadet pledges himself to serve in the army for a certain time after graduating, and so strong is the force of precedent which honor has established and abided by, that it is extremely rare for a graduate of West Point to resign his commission until he has served long enough to repay by his services all that he has received.

"As to loyalty," still continues our contemporary "the country has not yet forgotten that every Southern cadet deserted his colors, and sided with the Rebels, even though his own State might be nearly divided." Hear General Cullum:—"Of those [officers] appointed in the army from civil life nearly one-*half*, while but a little over one-*fifth* of the West Point officers, left the service and joined the rebellion." Can Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Union, Princeton, or any other college in the land show a higher record of patriotism and sacrifice? Assuredly not: for their Southern graduates espoused the Rebel cause almost *en masse*. And is it it just to launch anathemas at the Military Academy which saved by the antidote of its loyal teaching one-half of its Southern pupils, who, from infancy to early manhood, before they entered this our truly national institution, had imbibed the poison of secession till the virus had permeated every fibre of their hearts and brains? That noble band of one hundred and sixty-two Southern graduates, cradled and reared in State allegiance, but rescued from treason by West Point influences, bravely battled against rebellion, and no less firmly against every appeal of relative and friend to swerve them from loyalty and duty. These, with all Northern officers (save sixteen who dishonored their Alma Mater) and one hundred and ten graduates from civil life who rejoined the military service, fought the good fight for the Union."

Now what is the ostensible cause of all this hullabaloo about the Academy? The hazing of cadets by cadets. We do not deny the hazing is reprehensible, and, believing so, we reprehend it. But are we in consequence to indulge in, to countenance, or to maintain silence under the infliction of a sweeping tirade against the Academy? The opinion of those most favorably situated to form an opinion is that to West Point, with all its faults, is due, directly or indirectly, whatever military success and prestige we enjoy—the very integrity of the republic. The estimate of the people at large holds that the graduates of West Point are as a class remarkable for ability, refinement, culture, and integrity. The young graduate leaves the Academy a little too stiff in his gait, his cap a little too much a-cock, and with a little too much conceit within it; but is he essentially different from the civilian graduate? He is in that phase a cub, which, like all other cubs, the world is to try to lick into shape; and in his case, the world, having generally good material to work upon, generally succeeds in the attempt. Well did the superintendent of the Academy say, "Boys will be boys," to which we add, Would that such a rule applied also to men!

THE PORT WARDENS BILL.

BY a communication which appears in another column, it will be seen that we were led into a serious error yesterday in our comments upon the supplement to the law relating to the Port Wardens, because we innocently supposed that the Secretary of the Board of Trade had good authority for his statement, that an enormous fee was henceforth to be exacted from every little shallop entering the port of Philadelphia. It appears that Secretary Perkins has magnified a fee of one dollar and fifty cents into the astounding aggregate of one hundred and fifty dollars; and it is alleged, further, that the new bill makes no increase whatever of the fees hitherto collected, its object being merely to ensure prompt reports of vessels arriving, so that complete statistical tables may be prepared, and that confusion in the harbor and evasions of laws intended to guard the health of the city may be prevented. Under these circumstances we feel bound to apologize to the gentlemen whom we attacked, and to inform our readers that the statement of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, on which our article of yesterday was based, was incorrect in its most essential particulars.

IT appears by an Associated Press despatch from Washington that the aggregate deficit in the accounts of the Collectors of Internal Revenue reaches nearly three millions of dollars, more than one-third of this sum being due by collectors residing in the State of Louisiana, whose large defalcations are attributed to the cumbrous machinery provided for the collection of taxes on cotton. It is said that a large portion of the sums due the Government will be collected from the bondsmen of the defaulters during the present year, and it is to be hoped that this anticipation will be realized. In view of the immense amounts already paid into the National Treasury as products of internal ravenue, the deficits in the loyal States are comparatively small; but it is right that the claims of the Government should be rigidly collected in every instance, so that tax-payers may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the sums exacted from them have all found their way into the national coffers instead of the pockets of plundering politicians.

NOTICES.

COMMUNISTS COMING TO AMERICA!

Cable telegrams announce that tens of thousands of the Paris Communists are preparing to come to this country. There is nothing to be done, we suppose, but to let them come, and though they have behaved of late as if they all needed "straight jackets," we will clothe them in graceful and cheap garments from Oak Hall, and thus submit them to civilizing and refining influences which will soon make them harmless and peaceable citizens.

GENTS' SUMMER SUITS
MADE OF
LINEN,
DUCK,
DRAP D'ETE,
THIN CASSIMERE,
ALPACA COATS,
COSTUMES DE VOYAGE COATS,
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
DUSTERS,

At prices to suit every one who favors OAK HALL with a visit.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.

G. W. LEWIS,

GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

S. W. Corner 12th and MARKET,

ENTRANCE No. 1212.

This establishment is without a rival, being the leading house of the day.
WHOLESALE TO ALL.
N. B.—We will undersell the lowest estimate of any other establishment in the business.
6 22mwrp3 S. W. corner TWELFTH and MARKET.

FURNITURE

AT COST.

A. BARLOW,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers his extensive stock of

FURNITURE
AT COST,
FOR CASH,
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is of First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 6 20 10trp

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW SALMON.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

Dealers and Importers in

FINE GROCERIES,

Have received this day a few cases of the

New Nova Scotia

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

The first of the season. [1t4p

CLOTHING.

SOME CLOTHES

FOR SUMMER

UNDER all previous prices.

UNDERSTAND wisdom, and come buy them.

MELTING weather teaches all good MEN and BOYS to wear thin clothes.

MATERIALS on hand in profusion, MADE to order or Ready-made.

EMPORIUM of fashion full of LEGANT Summer Raiment.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

Finest Clothing Establishment in Philadelphia

or Elsewhere,

603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO BE SOLD

All our stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.

Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00.
" Duck Brown Pants, $2·00, $2·50; Vests, $1·50, $1·80.

50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,

FOR TABLE USE.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.

Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CENUINE CASTILE SOAP.

"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.

400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.

ALSO,
TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Importing Druggists,
6 12 1mrp S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Has decided to close out his SUMMER STOCK OF SILKS, and will offer inducements in

Black and White Stripes.
Grey and Black Stripes.
Blue and White Stripes.
Green and White Stripes.
Brown and White Stripes.
Violet and White Stripes.

Also, the above varieties in Checks
Also, a few very choice styles of Chene.
A full assortment of Plain Colored Silks, in the new desirable Shades.
Colored Silks for trimming purposes.
Superior quality Black Silks.
Japanese Silks, Japanese Robes, closing out cheap.

Lace Sacques, Lace Sacques.
Lace Sacques, Lace Sacques.
Lace Pointes.
Lace Pointes.
Summer Shawls.
Summer Shawls.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Above Chesnut.

4-4 Percales for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Suits.

Black Stripes.
Blue Stripes.
Green Stripes.
Brown Stripes.
Purple Stripes.
Pink Stripes.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Plain Colored Lawns for Ladies' Suits.

Plain Violet Lawn.
Plain Buff Lawn.
Plain Blue Lawn.
Plain Green Lawn.
Plain Pink Lawn.
Plain Black Lawn.
Plain Percales, same colors.
Percale Robes,
Full Dress Patterns, $3 for the Dress.

All Spring and Summer Dress Goods closing out at very low prices.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Below Market. [6 19 mw2t4p

Superior Qualities of Black Silk AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL HERNANIES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Black Hernani, 50c.
Black Hernani, 62c.
Black Hernani, 75c.
Black Hernani, 85c.
Black Hernani, $1.
Black Hernani, $1·10.
Black Hernani, $1·25.

All of which we recommend as to quality and color, and are now twenty-five per cent. less than early season prices.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Very Rich Lawn Robes, Full Dress Patterns.

Lilac Lawn Robes.
Green Lawn Robes.
Brown Lawn Robes.
Black Lawn Robes.
Blue Lawn Robes.
Pink Lawn Robes.

Rich Organdies and Lawns by the yard at very low prices.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH STREET,

AFTER A SUCCESSFUL SPRING TRADE, ARE NOW CLOSING THE REMAINS OF

SUMMER STOCK.

SILKS,
SUITS,
SACKS,
SASHES,
GLOVES,
LINENS,
SHAWLS,
Swisses,
Hernani,
Grenadines,
Handkerchiefs.

LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TRAVELLING SUPPLIED WITH EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN THE

DRY GOODS LINE.

6 17 smw 1m

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

Have just received a Fresh Assortment of

LLAMA LACE POINTES
AND
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,

Which they offer at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

3 22 wfm3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received,

Satin Plaid Nainsooks, Plaid Organdies, Plaid Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, French Swiss Muslins, Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, etc.
Piques, good qualities, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 50c.
Corded Piques, 25, 31½, 40, 50, 62½c.
Tucked Muslins, Shirred Muslins, etc.
Marseilles Counterpanes, very cheap.
A large assortment of Honeycomb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Shirting Linens.
Colored Linens for Suits.
Nursery Bird-eye, etc.
Mosquito Netting by the piece or yard.
Tarlatans for coverings.
Percales, Prints, etc.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½c. up to $1.
Black Hernanies.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings.
Pique Trimmings, Tuckings, Ruffings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., under regular prices.
New Style Silk and Wood Fans.
Linen Fans, Japanese and Palm Leaf Fans.
Bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Ribbons in Colored, White and Black.

PRICE & WOOD,
3 1 w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

BAILEY & Co

Jewelers,

Chestnut & 12th Sts.

Have received a large invoice of very choice East India

Pearls,

Mounted in the newest and most stylish fashion. 5 1 mwsirp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
} PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf54p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

REFRIGERATORS.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment o

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

6 5 1mrp

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE WARDENS' BILL."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

The following is the text of the bill entitled "A supplement to the act of March 29, 1803, entitled 'An act to establish a Board of Wardens, etc.,'" which passed both houses of the Legislature and has been signed by the Governor:—

Whereas, The interests of commerce in the port of Philadelphia require that all vessels arriving at said port shall report and register at the office of the Wardens; and

Whereas, The laws for the enforcement of the ordinances of the Board of Port Wardens are inadequate to accomplish the purposes for which said board was created. Therefore, be it enacted, etc.:—That all vessels over 75 tons burden shall within twenty-four hours after arrival at the port of Philadelphia report and register at the office of the Board of Wardens for said port, and all proceedings for neglect to obey the harbor regulations as at present existing shall be held before any justice of the peace or alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and the proceedings for the enforcement of penalties in all cases shall be commenced by *capias*. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with these laws are hereby repealed.

These laws give the Board of Wardens no additional authority, but enable them more effectively to carry out existing laws. By vessels reporting the board will be enabled to give daily a full and reliable report of the arrivals and departures at our port, and obtain for the use of the public the complete commercial statistics of Philadelphia. This has long been felt a desideratum, and numerous commercial gentlemen have requested the board to take such action as would place Philadelphia in the same position as New York, Boston, and Baltimore. When last year the National Government asked this board for the commercial statistics of Philadelphia, it was impossible to furnish the information; and daily inquiries are made at this office for the tonnage or draft of water concerning some vessel of which we possess no registry. Under the old law, vessels, on refusing to obey the harbor regulations, the remedy was by a warrant and hearing, which generally took eight to ten days, before which time the vessels left port. This law compels an immediate hearing, so that if one vessel is incommoding another, or will not move to let her out of a berth, or, having been six days at a wharf, will not go outside, this bill give an effectual and immediate remedy.

Again:—Last year some vessels escaped quarantine with yellow fever on board, and were some time in the city before discovery. If this bill had been in force then, these vessels would have been sent back within twenty-four hours.

There is nothing in these laws in relation to fees, and it is astonishing that the Board of Trade should have taken an *ex parte* statement of this bill without asking information of the Board of Wardens or its officers. If the fees as at present existing, and which have been charged by the board since its creation, should still be paid, it would not average $10 per year on the vessels arriving at this port coastwise; and if, as is possible, this fee is reduced one-half, it would not average $5. In return these vessels are receiving constant attention, the channel of the river is kept open for their accommodation, the docks are kept dredged and the wharves unobstructed, and they can and *do* command any additional services without cost to them. This bill has been favored by the *North American*, *Inquirer*, and *Press*, and when properly enforced will be of great service to our commercial interests. The Board of Wardens is composed of gentlemen who serve the city gratuitously; they have its interests of our commerce at heart, and desire the improvement, but they are bound to enforce the laws of this Commonwealth, and will not be interfered with or dictated to by a few men who seek to control the harbor of Philadelphia themselves, and desire to ignore and abolish the Board of Wardens and the officers of the port.

GENERAL COLLIS.

This gentleman, who has recently been nominated for the office of City Solicitor by a convention composed largely of his old comrades in the field, yesterday received the following letter from his former commanding officer, Major-General John C. Robinson.

General Robinson is an old West Pointer, was a full major-general of volunteers, and is now a brevet major-general in the regular army. He lost a leg at the Wilderness while in command of the 1st Corps:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 19, 1871.—*General C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia.*—MY DEAR GENERAL:—Accept my hearty congratulations on your nomination for the office of City Solicitor. Your gallantry and services during the Rebellion entitled you to this nomination, and I am glad to see a growing disposition to recognize the claims of soldiers. I trust you are prepared to meet all the abuse you will probably receive, for I observe that whenever a soldier is nominated for a political office he immediately becomes a target for all the pop-guns of the opposition. I don't think you have much to fear, and hope you may prove an exception to the rule. Wishing you a triumphant election, I am, sincerely yours,

JOHN C. ROBINSON.

CITY ITEMS.

EXTRAORDINARY SET OF HARNESS.—The most magnificent set of harness ever manufactured in America has just been completed by a Philadelphia firm, and well deserves the high commendation it has received from the newspaper press. The set referred to was manufactured by Messrs. Henry G. Haedrich & Son, Fifteenth and Locust streets, for an esteemed fellow-townsman, who on Monday last took them with him to Newport, where we have no doubt they will prove one of the most notable attractions of the season. Before their removal on Monday a large number of our citizens examined he superb four-in-hand set at Messrs. Haedrichs' establishment, and the opinion prevailed universally that the set excelled by far any harness ever manufactured in this city.

The whole style, design, finish, and workmanship of this elegant set of harness are, in the main, original, and if placed in fair competition with the finest productions of European manufacturers, would undoubtedly secure the highest honors. The cost of this superb set of harness was twenty-five hundred dollars, in which, moreover, there is but a small percentage of profit, owing to the fact that the mountings, materials, designs, and workmanship are all extraordinary, the mountings alone having been got up under the immediate direction of Mr. Haedrich, at an expense of over one thousand dollars. The mountings are made from the new Solid Aluminium Bronze—a class of mountings of which this firm are the introducers. The entire set is of great strength, without having a heavy appearance, and the various parts are so adjusted as to be equally well adapted for a double team or a four-in-hand. To describe the minutiæ in which these harness are an improvement upon any that have been hitherto produced, would protract this notice unduly; suffice it to say that every objectionable feature usually attaching to massive harness has been successfully overcome in these, although the thought, ingenuity, and invention required to accomplish this result protracted the time consumed in their manufacture to as many *weeks* as the *days* that are necessary for getting up ordinary sets. The leather employed is the best in the world, is positively silken in its finish, and wrought with as much neatness and nicety as a lady's glove.

Some of our readers may be surprised to learn what is here stated, although for some years past the name of this modest firm has been growing into popular favor with people who appreciate beautiful and *reliable* harness at reasonable prices. A few such cards, however, as Messrs. Haedrich & Son have unwittingly made for themselves in this splendid set will in all probability bring them into the prominence to which their skill and superior resources clearly entitle them before the "driving" gentlemen of America. That they possess originality in designing and mechanical skill of the highest order is abundantly shown in the unparalleled four-in-hand set to which we have here taken the liberty of calling attention, and which we may add was manufactured for Fairman Rogers, Esq., of this city.

TRY IT, MOTHERS—TRY IT NOW.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE the best made in America.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 6 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

AN endowment policy in the "Equitable Life" combines life insurance, a savings fund, and a solid investment. It will *pay* you to get a policy in this leading company. I. L. Register, General Agent, No. 432 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

GIBERSON—LEE.—On the 18th inst., at Holmesburg, by the Rev. R. B. Cook, Mr. JAMES T. GIBERSON and Miss SUSAN W. LEE.

TURNER—SELNER.—On the 20th of June, at No. 252 North Thirteenth street, by Rev. C. W. Bickley, Mr. BYRON TURNER and Miss KATE SELNER, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Second-day evening, 19th inst., LIZZIE LOVE, only daughter of John E. and Elizabeth S. Abbott, aged 5 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1218 Coates street, on Fifth-day afternoon, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock.

HUMES.—On the 20th inst., WALTER THOMAS, son of the late William M. and Elizabeth E. Humes, aged 17 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 1437 Passyunk avenue, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Vault.

LILLAGORE.—On the 17th inst., WILLIAM H. LILLAGORE, son of the late Elias and Elizabeth Lillagore, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends, also Mt. Olivet Temple of H. and T. of T. T., also Mt. Olivet Union Social Temple of T. T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 Christian street, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church for interment.

MILLER.—On the 20th inst., MARY L., wife of William H. Miller, aged 36 years.

She died in the faith she lived, and followed the natural reason of her soul, and was not tardy to perceive that what Nature has prescribed must be good. She saw that death was inevitable, and formed a resolution to meet it, seeing the impossibility to escape it. With nothing to repent, she gave back her honors to the world, resigned her soul to heaven, and slept in peace.

Her vision sometimes swept
Over life's wandering road,
Seeing the narrow path
Grow high and broad;
It swept far down the night,
And saw a day
Resplendent with the light
Of worlds away.

ONE WHO KNEW HER.

RIGHTER.—On the 19th inst., at Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, Pa., Captain JOHN C. RIGHTER, formerly shipping master of the United States Navy, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Soldiers of the War of 1812, and Hope Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Esther Bealer, No. 29 Beck street. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

WALTON.—Suddenly, on the morning of June 20, HARRY S., only child of Stacy C. and Sarah L. Walton, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1709 Gratz street, on Friday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James ... Hagerty,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,
John Wanamaker.	

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE NUGENT.
ACTUARY,
JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.
5 19 fmw3m

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS. Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers, THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE. The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw1

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them.

☞ TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Understanding that reports have been circulated that I have withdrawn my name from the canvass I hereby authorize my friends to assert that I will, under all circumstances, be a candidate before the Convention, for the Democratic nomination for PROTHONOTARY of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
6 20 6t* Fifth Ward.

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
6 10 5w A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND
NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
now ready at the offices of
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
JUNE 6, 1871.
The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.
CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.
The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 13trp Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CAMden, N. J.—The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new church will take place TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 22d instant, at 5 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of FIFTH and PENN Streets.
Addresses will be made by the pastor, Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Hon. Joseph Allison, LL.D., and Rev. Matthew Newkirk.
The friends and contributors to this enterprise in this city are cordially invited to be present. 6 21 2t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The Annual Sermon before the Associate Alumni of the Philadelphia Divinity School will be preached in St. Philip's Church, VINE Street, below Eighth, THIS EVENING, June 21, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. BENJAMIN H. LATROBE, Rector of Cranmer Chapel, Baltimore, Maryland. The public are cordially invited to attend.
1t WASHINGTON B. ERBEN, Secretary.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
JUST PUBLISHED,
THREE NEW BOOKS:
1.
Oliver Optic's New Story,
UP THE BALTIC;
OR, YOUNG AMERICA IN SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND DENMARK.
One Handsome 16mo volume. Illustrated. $1·50.
This is the first volume of the second series of
Young America Abroad.
Nearly **One Hundred Thousand Volumes** of the first series have been sold, and present appearances indicate that "UP THE BALTIC" will excel in popularity either of the others, it being the first book written by Oliver Optic since his return from visiting the places herein described.
"'Oliver Optic' is a *nom de plume* that is known and loved by almost every boy of intelligence in the land. We have seen a highly intellectual and worldwary man, a cynic whose heart was somewhat embittered by its large experience of human nature, take up one of Oliver Optic's books, and read it at a sitting, neglecting his work in yielding to the fascination of the pages. When a mature and exceedingly well-informed mind, long despoiled of all its freshness, can thus find pleasure in a book for boys, no additional words of recommendation are needed.'—*Sunday Times, N. Y. city.*
2.
Elijah Kellogg's New Book,
THE YOUNG DELIVERERS
OF PLEASANT COVE.
16mo. Illustrated. $1·25.
The demand for the books of this author is steadily increasing. We are in constant receipt of communications from parents and others having the interest of the young at heart, commending them as not only highly entertaining, but positive moral aids in the instruction of youth.
3.
Mad. Schwartz's New Novel.
THE WIFE OF A VAIN MAN.
By Mad. Marie Sophie Schwartz, author of "Gold and Name;" "Birth and Education;" "Guilt and Innocence," etc. Uniform in style and price. Paper, $1; cloth, $1·50.
The publication of the works of this hitherto (in this country) almost unknown author has demonstrated the sound basis upon which her popularity is founded in her own country. Her works are in the highest degree dramatic and romantic, yet truthful to nature, and moral in tone and tendency. With each new issue the sale of her works has largely increased.
A Breezy Number.
OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.
Oliver Optic's New Story,
BIVOUAC AND BATTLE; or, The Struggles of a Soldier,
Commenced in this number.
Elijah Kellogg's New Story,
THE SOPHOMORES OF RADCLIFFE; or, James Trafton and His Boston Friends.
Commenced in this number.
Sophie May's Popular Story,
THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTER. Continued.
Oliver Optic on Yachts and Yachting. Yacht Song. Pictures of Yachting. Vacation in Return, etc. etc.
Price, $2·50 per annum; 25 cents per number.
* * * Sold by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, and sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, Nos. 47 and 49 GREENE Street, New York. 1t

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL Is now open for the reception of guests.
Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address
EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engag Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BEIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
Capacity, 1200.
OPENS JUNE 24, 1871.
Terms:—$4·50 per day. $28·00 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY,
6 20 1m Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor.

NEW INLET HOUSE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to
ATLANTIC CITY
that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS are now in operation.
McKIBBIN & McGRATH.
JERE McKIBBIN.
A. G. McGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL
AND THE
OCEAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.
GEORGE W. HINKLE,
6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 eod1m

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address
ROBERTSHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

AMERICAN HOTEL, ATLANTIC AVENUE, near the depot, Atlantic City, N. J., has been leased and refitted by by the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 16 1m GEORGE GLENN.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
J. KEIM,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16 3od1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues,
Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m M. C. BRODIG.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—

MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 mw 2m

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12·40 and 7·20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6·25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.
FARE.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8·30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.
Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY,
Renovo Hotel, Clinton county,
6 15 1m Pennsylvania.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— 6 10 24t

Half barrels (in mulberry wood),	20 gallons		$5·00
" (steamed oak)	20	"	3·00
Whole barrels "	40	"	4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons			2·00

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE CITY.—The undersigned has just fitted up an elegant Boarding House for city sojourners in the country at the village of BUSHKILL, Pike county, Pennsylvania. Bushkill is located between Milford and Stroudsburg, 21 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. It is a picturesque, airy, and healthy place. Its surroundings are hills, mountains, valleys, waterfalls, cascades, and everything desirable in country life. He has yet room for a limited number of visitors, and can accommodate early applications. For further information address JAMES B. SCHOONOVER, Bushkill, Pike county, Penna. 6 19 mtuthsat*

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2m Proprietors.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, BEVERLY, N. J.—The above Hotel having been entirely refitted the proprietors would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will receive Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, on and after June 1, 1871. No effort will be spared by the proprietors to merit the high popularity enjoyed by this Hotel, and with additional facilities and improvements, guests are assured of perfect comfort during their sojourn at the Hotel.
G. M. BRITTON & SON,
6 15 6t Proprietors.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

HOTEL,
CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK,
Is open for guests. Accommodations for 400. Gas, bells, and carpets in every room.
Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times.
6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY CITY, IS NOW open for the reception of guests.
6 20 1m J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
COZZENS' DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress.
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.
FOUNTAINS, VASES,
STATUARY, RAILINGS,
IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,
STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK.
HYATT'S
PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,
Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. 6 15 1m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Trouble with the Indians.

Ohio Republican Convention.

Defaulting Government Collector.

New York Stock Flurry.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ohio Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The Ohio Republican State Convention met this morning, General Charles H. Grosvenor in the chair.

Rev. Colonel D. H. Moore offered prayer, in which he feelingly alluded to the death of Mr. Vallandigham and the widow of the deceased.

The convention is the largest assembled here for many years.

The following Committee on Resolutions were appointed:—

First district, Benjamin Eggleston; Second, Henry Kessler; Third, J. W. Mulligan; Fourth, G. V. Dorsey; Fifth, J. M. Alexander; Sixth, John A. Smith; Seventh, L. J. Critchfield; Eighth, Isaac Goss; Ninth, Charles Foster; Tenth, Clark Waggoner; Eleventh, John P. Wilson; Twelfth, Samuel D. Purney; Thirteenth, A. W. Train; Fourteenth, Martin Welker; Fifteenth, R. M. Stimson; Sixteenth, D. D. Boardman; Seventeenth, Jacob A. Ambler; Eighteenth, R. P. Spaulding; Nineteenth, William Ritegail.

A recess was then taken till 2 P. M.

Verdict for the Government.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The jury in the case of the United States against Joseph W. Friezell, late collector of the Fourth Ohio district, and sureties for moneys alleged to be due the Government, returned a verdict for the Government for $36,922. Motion was made for a new trial.

The McGehan Case.

The jury is yet out in the McGehan mur

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

An Address Before the Literary Societies of Lafayette College, by Hon. A. K. McClure.

At the Lafayette College commencement, at Easton, Pa., last evening, Hon A. K. McClure spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Literary Societies:—I have chosen a common, homely theme—"Every-day Life." Many of you may hastily pronounce it uninteresting and uninstructive. It is not set forth in your list of studies. It is not a favorite field for rhetoric. Most students habitually overlook it; too many great teachers forget or ignore it. It does not mingle with the pleasing inspirations which are busy weaving future garlands for the graduate. It may unsettle some delightful castles reared in your moments of repose from weary labor; but it is the life we each and all must live. Let us look at it soberly, and cultivate it kindly, and it will reward us with many cheering smiles and charming attributes.

While our every-day life is the theme that should be most familiar to all, it is the one important part of education that is most neglected. You may become what the world of letters calls a great scholar, and yet be to the world, and in the world, a novice. If successful, it will be an accident; if useful, it will be grudgingly acknowledged after after you are dead, if even then. Mere scholarship, in its relations to the great purposes of human life, is like an intricate machine in unskilful hands. While it will run itself, it is well; but when it wants direction its beauty and its mechanism go for naught. Our colleges and higher schools are of inestimable value, but they cannot do everything for the student. They can store the mind and fit the man for the ceaseless lesson of life; but when they have done, the work of learning has but commenced. When you shall have passed safely through your recitations and examinations you are just fitted to enter the boundless school that is ever open around us.

The world itself is the master teacher of its countless pupils. It has no sessions or vacations. Its vast books are never closed. Its million-tongued voices are never silent. Its precepts and admonitions, its gentle suasions and vengeful mandates, throng upon us wherever we are. In its sources of instruction, aiming to make men each day better than before, it is as varied as the handiwork of God; and yet how many of all the living profit by these multiplied teachings as they swiftly pass?

You have read, and doubtless often quoted, the truism that "the proper study of mankind is man." It is the plain, broad channel of advancement, for the study of man involves the study of everything. For him all things were created. All of the world's beauty is but a tribute to his excellence. All of its thorns and brambles are but chastening rods to make him mindful of the purpose of his being. The grandest themes of the painter and poet relate to his destiny. The pulpit is inspired by the story of his redemption. Senators and commoners win distinction only as they promote his happiness, and that heroism is enshrined over all that has achieved his amelioration.

It is an imperative lesson to enable us to know something of ourselves. Whether we would pay court to the fickle goddess of fame, or aspire to wealth, or to usefulness, or to the nearest possible perfection of human character, the one unending study is of Man. The supreme problem that confronts the faithful student from day to day, and from year to year, ever revolves closely about himself, and yet it takes in its scope all of nature's infinite variety of ever-present and ever-changing text-books. Look out upon the world's tumultuous school. Each one so like his fellow, and all so unlike; yet each varied understanding is bountifully furnished with endless sources of culture. Did all pursue the same beaten path, the world would be monotonous, and most of its beauty and teachings would be lost. But no two have the same aspirations, or garner the same harvest from the same field of thought, while the larger number go out and come in, from the cradle to the grave, and are insensible of the riches they have cast aside. The absorbed astronomer may explore the heavens when opportunity is presented, and then pass on through the world unconscious of its offerings. The geologist may delve into the earth's recesses and rocks, and forget the living in his search for the records of the past. The scholar of books performs only what some other mind bids him—all else is a sealed treasure around him. He could solve the most abstruse problem for the student, but would be confounded if asked to solve the problem the student himself presented. Many righteous men teach from the Holy Book, and teach in vain. They know only what they teach, and not to whom they teach. The thoughtless, plodding son of toil rejects all things save as necessity becomes his master. Thus do the learned and unlearned jostle on, like truant children, discarding the best means of usefulness to their fellows, and dooming to pitiful thraldom the immortal element of our existence.

If I were to call upon the learned young men before me to tell of the great epochs of human history, you would answer promptly and correctly. I could tell you nothing of the world's mutations that would be novel to you. So much you have learned, or are learning well. Do not understand me as assuming that you should have learned more, for I have already told you that life is one unending lesson; and here, when all has been done that can be done, you are only fitted to begin the great study. Let me kindly, and, I trust, pleasantly and profitably, lead you from the stilted plane that youthful ambition builds, to look into the fountains which have given the world its varied eras. You have studied its heroes, its sages, its patriots, its poets, its scholars, and its masters. I would now have you study the sources whence they came.

The marked events of the world's history may always be traced to the every-day life of the peoples who were the chief actors therein. You would point to Cæsar or Alexander as the great hero of the ancients; but without Rome, just as she then was, what could Cæsar have been? and without Greece, trained as one vast military camp, Alexander might have been a slave instead of the conqueror of the world. Heroes are made and unmade, not by circumstances alone, but heroism must ever be the joint creation of the man and of the occasion—the people must find their true type with the particular elements of excellence which meet their supreme want. We speak thoughtlessly of great leaders, forgetful that they are created, and that their followers have had much to do with their creation. Rienzi deserved greater honors from Rome than ever did Cæsar, yet the one was master of Rome when she was mistress of the world, and the other failed and fell ignominiously, and is remembered only as the last of the Tribunes. He was not overthrown by rivals, as was Cæsar, when he fell at the foot of the statue of Pompey. The boisterous fountains of ambition which made Brutus a murderer gradually coursed like subtle poison through the ranks of the people, and patrician and plebeian alike were tainted and paralyzed. Cæsar had a party, and Antony a party, but Rome had none, and the sad sequel is told in the single sentence:—"Rienzi fell from the vices of the people." At last a mere handful of banditti possessed the capital of the once proud empire, and her liberties were overthrown because her people had lost all their noblest attributes.

Washington was perhaps the only man who could have won the independence of the colonies, and yet there were those in the Revolutionary army no less brave, and much more brilliant. It was rare wisdom that called him to the chief command. Had Arnold commanded, he would have lived a patriot, fought desperately, and lost his cause. Between Washington and the people there was a common inspiration. They mutually led, mutually followed, mutually suffered, and mutually triumphed. The desire for liberty became part of the every-day life, part of the every-day devotion, of the colonists; and the patriot hero became the Father of his Country.

Let us for a moment transpose the two chief military leaders of the early part of the present century. Transfer Napoleon to Britain and Wellington to France. Could there have been a Marengo, or Austerlitz, or Waterloo? Had Napoleon been in the English army with all his fiery zeal, he would have been cashiered before he reached a colonel's commission; and had Wellington been under the eagles of France, he would have lived and died a subaltern. But each in his own army was a great captain, and each typified the people he so successfully commanded. The people of France created Napoleon; the people of England made Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington. "Soldiers! from these monuments forty centuries look down upon you," were the inspiring words of Napoleon to his victorious army in Egypt. "England expects every man to do his duty," was the strongest appeal that could be made to the British soldier. Napoleon would apostrophize the "sun of Austerlitz," and hurl his columns into battle like the whirlwind; while Wellington would silently, calmly, and stubbornly maintain his position in presence of defeat and wait for Blucher. The people of these two powerful nations moulded their leaders, and through them moulded their own destiny. Had they been differently educated and inspired, they would have created other leaders, and the annals of their heroism would have been no less glorious; but the names to which ambition so proudly points would be unwritten therein. Napoleon quickened and developed, but did not create, the every-day life of the people of France. The ripening fruit fell before the fitting harvester, and since then France has obeyed, but never loved, another name. Never was she so great as under Napoleon I. The glory of France was in the keeping of every household. Honesty, vigor, and advancement inspired all classes, and their every-day life was written in blood on the battle-fields of almost every nation of Europe, and commemorated in the grand column in the Place Vendome.

But peoples, like individuals, never stand still. All exceptions to this rule are but insignificant. France gradually and imperceptibly declined under the restored Bourbon rule, and was ready for the gnawing cancer of the second empire. They worshipped the name of Napoleon, and gave hearty enthusiasm to the feeble imitations of the weak pretender who usurped the throne. They merited their ancient renown in the Crimea and followed their new Emperor to Italy; but decay was indelibly stamped upon the French nation, for her once great people were enfeebled by studied profligacy and debauchery, and their decline grew more marked with each returning year. At last the terrible avenger came. It was not so much Prussia as the every-day life of the French people. Under the first Napoleon Prussia might have defeated them in battle, but their honor and their nationality would have been preserved. But their destruction was hastened by a feeble and corrupt and corrupting court, until all France could not create a leader, because her people had lost all their qualities of greatness.

It would seem that an overruling Providence meant for all mankind to have a most impressive lesson in the late Franco-Prussian war. We read and speak of Bismarck and Napoleon as if they were its authors. They were but borne by the flood-tide to the grand consummation. Had Bismarck been a Frenchman, he would have rotated from local turbulence to exile; and had Napoleon been a Prussian, he would have been a third-rate author or a soldier unknown to fame. But while France was declining in the moral, mental, and physical qualities of her citizens, the German people, under a weak but honest ruler, were advancing in all that develops and ennobles a nation. It was said that the German universities triumphed over the Austrians at Sadowa, and that in the late war the soldier of Von Moltke marched with a professor's gown in his knapsack. These are exaggerated but significant delineations of the every-day life of the German people who won at Gravelotte, at Sedan, at Metz, at Strasburg, and at Paris. The every-day purity, patriotism, industry, religious zeal, and universal education of the German people, ripened them for German unity. The Fatherland is their first love, and Bismarck was the master architect to rebuild the lost empire. Calm, clear-sighted German statesmanship, called him as the best type of the nation's want, and he saw the foundations well laid, and everything at hand for the imposing structure. He could not miscalculate the venture. The every-day life of forty millions of Germans was steadily and surely preparing them for the great work, and he gathered the fulness of their just reward. William now wears the imperial crown, and the princes are marshals of the empire, and Bismarck is prince of the realm—all wearing well-earned honors; but the thoughtful historian will record the story of the households of the Fatherland, moulding the solidarity of the German peoples.

Thermopylæ was made memorable by the every-day life of the Spartan people. They were not more courageous than the other soldiers of Greece, but they were a law unto themselves in warfare. Had it been an arbitrary decree of a bloody despot, that they should never retreat in battle, they would have defied it. Had it been an exceptional command of Leonidas, it might have been disobeyed without peril to reputation. But it was the law of the Spartan people, made by and for themselves—conceived by their idolatry of unfaltering bravery, and it was obeyed by the soldiery because each man was but obeying himself. They could have retired with credit, according to the generally accepted laws of war, as did their comrades; but they had erected their own strange standard of heroism. None could hope to survive the unequal conflict, but death itself was as nothing when weighed against the honor of the Spartan citizen in arms. They fought and fell, and the column that commemorated their willing sacrifice bore the faithful inscription—"O stranger, go tell to the Lacedemonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws."

You will better appreciate this important lesson when we glance at the startling events which have just transpired in our own midst. Most of you were susceptible of intelligent convictions, touching the great war of the Rebellion, from its beginning to the consummation of its logical results. It is said, however, that children believe that all the mighty revolutions of war or peace happened long before they lived, and it is quite true of men as well. Few, indeed, who witnessed the colossal struggle between the North and the South, can measure its marvellous achievements or its momentous consequences. Its heroes sprang from our own every-day circles, and we cannot invest them with the romance that history will weave so beautifully around them. The grave questions to be decided in the cabinet and in the field, we decided ourselves in our every-day actions. Our every-day education and advancement advanced the statesmen and standards of the nation, and as a people we were almost imperceptibly and unconsciously working out its crowning triumph—Man's noblest struggle for man. The thoughtless and superficial blamed the politicians, and charged them with the country's misfortunes. It was not so. They were bad enough, and may have quickened the conflict, but when the passions of civil strife shall subside, and the impartial historian comes to record the most thrilling annals of civilized warfare, it will be truthfully told that two brave and powerful peoples had exhausted compromise on irreconcilable differences of national policy, and accepted the inevitable arbitrament of the sword.

A quaint, uncouth, and untried man was called to the chief magistracy of the nation to grapple with issues of incalculable moment. Experienced and cultivated statesmanship was appalled at the consuming disorder that beset the Government, and it had little faith in the wisdom that was to guide the old ship through the tempestuous sea of bitter sectional estrangement. But the guiding star of national safety was the single-hearted and faithful ruler who was from the people and of the people. I have heard him lament in profoundest sorrow, in the dark days of the struggle, that scarcely a score of Senators and Congressmen were in sincere accord with his convictions of public duty. It was their prerogative to counsel and to complain—it was his to decide and to act for thirty millions of his countrymen. They bowed to the expedients which arose with each day—he was the guardian of the noblest patrimony that future generations could inherit. He resisted the imperious demands of one-idea leaders, until, in his calm, patient reflection, he felt that the fulness of time for the great epoch of the war had been reached. He looked solely to the necessities and to the sentiments of the people. "What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe that it will help to save the Union," was one of his trite and pungent sentences addressed in reply to a sincere criticism; and it frankly defined his whole policy on the great question that was convulsing friends and foes alike. Had he been a supreme trickster, or what the world calls a trained and subtle statesman, he might have made the wounds of the country seem less ghastly than they were, and deluded the people to be content with healing the surface, leaving the terrible gangrene deeply imbedded in the body politic, to sap its vitality and finally break out afresh with resistless virulence. But he believed in self-government, and, believing, he maintained it. At Gettysburg, in dedicating the resting-place of the martyrs who fell in the decisive battle of the war, he declared the high resolve that ever animated him—"that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." He advanced only as the people advanced. When they faltered under the grinding exactions and sore sacrifices of the conflict, he parleyed until they were reinspired. His whole administration, touching the threatened dismemberment of the republic, was but the varying record of the every-day current and inspiration of the great fountain of popular power. Its violence was severely criticized, but it was ever rocked upon the boisterous waves of revolution. The whole contest, from its inception until its issues were finally decided, was but one continuous revolutionary progression. It was honestly and earnestly assailed by the highest waves of partisan hostility, but he was faithful in the one supreme purpose of national unity, and a people equally faithful generously forgave in all minor issues what they could not approve. Had he been called to the Presidency before the war, with nothing but the ordinary political strife to quicken the pulsations of the national heart, he would have been but an ordinary, and perhaps an unsuccessful, executive. Unschooled and unapt in political management, he would have been paralyzed by the abler and more adroit machinations of jealous rivalry, and the logical sequence must have been failure. But a great occasion imposed great duties upon the people and upon their chief ruler. It was for them to count the cost and to pay the appalling tribute. They felt, as their President so forcibly expressed it in his first message—"This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men;" and the man of the people only could successfully lead them, through fearful tribulation, to their national deliverance.

Had Mr. Lincoln been a citizen of the South, and ardently in sympathy with its cause, he could not have administered the government of the Confederacy for a twelvemonth. Nor could Mr. Davis, with his confessed administrative ability, have conducted the war as the Executive of the Union. Men of the type of these two rulers were not rare in both the North and South during the war, and sincerely devoted to their respective sections; but they were felt or unfelt just as their leading characteristics were in accord or in antagonism with the great purpose of their people. Had the causes of these two civil leaders not been essentially and irreconcilably at variance, there would have been no dissevered States and no war; and being vitally discordant, their rulers and heroes were created for widely different purposes, and of necessity from the most opposite of elements. Each was the true creation of his own people, and I believe that both filled the possible measure of the duties assigned them. One was successful, and success is the most successful of all human rewards. The other failed, and must answer for all the errors that failure so greedily groups and magnifies. The Confederacy was reared upon despotism. Its boasted corner-stone was caste. Its theory of government avowed the inequality of human rights before the law. A cold, polished, able, and sincere despot only could crystalize such a movement, and accept a conflict that braved the progress of enlightened civilization. He was the offspring, not the parent, of a monstrous wrong. However diversified their views may have been at the beginning, for four years the Southern people waged war for the dissolution of the Union, and proved their devotion on many bravely-contested battle-fields. Their President was their chosen leader, their faithful exponent, and his failure was but the accomplished failure of the every-day life—of the habits, convictions, and teachings, for more than a generation, of eight millions of our fellow-citizens.

Equally marked were the opposite requirements of the Northern and Southern peoples, in selecting their great captains from widely opposite characteristics of military genius. Grant and Lee were confessedly the heroes of the sanguinary struggle. In their respective positions none could have been greater—none more successful. But had Grant been a Confederate and Lee a Federal, both would have been good soldiers—neither a successful general. Both reached supreme command over stars which had glittered and paled, because they respectively filled the measure of their people's necessities. The contest was unequal with respect to numbers and resources. The South required the genius to husband, to protract, to give battle only when superior forces were neutralized by position or circumstances. The North demanded swift and crushing blows. Its hunger-cry was, battle—victory! One sought its most trusted and skilful defender; the other called for its most persistent and obstinate assailant. The South found its true type of a warrior early in the strife. The North would have revolted at the Wilderness campaign had it been attempted one year earlier. In the late fall of 1861 I heard the inquiry made of a gallant officer, who subsequently commanded the Army of the Potomac—"Why do you not advance? The answer was, "We could move directly upon Manassas and Richmond, and capture both, but it would cost ten thousand men to do it;" and cavil was silenced. Ten times ten thousand men were killed, wounded, and missing in military movements well meant to economize the terrible sacrifice. Then half as many more fell in the campaign of 1864, which was wisely planned in accord with the nation's inevitable need, and executed with marvellous heroism and skill. Grant fought just one defensive battle during the war. He lost it, and lost his command. Lee conducted two offensive campaigns, and both were disasters. "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was Grant's echo, from the Wilderness, of the throbbing popular heart in the North. "A renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded," were the sober words with which Lee assured the South that though Gettysburg was lost the army was not sacrificed. These chieftains were the faithful creatures of the every-day lives, the purposes, the hopes, and the wants of their peoples; and their achievements were but the patiently and painfully wrought consummation of years of mingled thought and action in the homes of the nation.

The same causes which have created the heroes and sages in the world's history have been the chief agencies in the rapid progress of Christian civilization. Its origin was divine, but the means employed for its diffusion are within the economy of human efforts and influences, and the every-day lives of sincere Christian people are the most impressive and successful of all its teachers. The every-day life of Christ silences the scandal of the scoffer, and it resolves the doubts of thousands whose frailties question the offices of faith. His was the one perfect life among men. He was sorely tempted, and He knew not sin. He was reviled and persecuted, and He prayed for His enemies. His teachings were pure as the fountain of inspiration whence they came, and His daily walk and actions confounded a sinful world that sought in vain for the blemish on His garment. Even those who reject Him as the Messiah pronounce Him as the best of men, and confess the happy influence of His sound precepts and blameless example. At Antioch, the seat of learning and luxury and moral profligacy, His humble followers were classed as Christians. They were distinguished from the ways of mankind about them, and the Christian era was thus named. Trace it thence through the revolutions of nearly two thousand years—through the gradual triumphs of error by the gradual corruption of the people—through the terrible penalties which slowly but surely came as withering vengeance from heaven; and through seasons of moral darkness which appeared as if hope had fled from man. In all these wonderful mutations, not mere rulers or leaders are answerable for results. They were but the creatures of the ebbing and flowing tides of popular degeneracy, or of the struggles of the people for their temporal or spiritual amelioration. The State corrupted the Church; the Church subordinated the State, and the battle-axe smote the altars where the faithful worshipped. The name and ceremonies of the Church were prostituted to the flagrant abuse of external government, until nationas and religious decay made civilization o reproach. We point to the Reformation al the date of the new Christian era that has s. rapidly advanced and ennobled the human race But when and what was the Reformation? Luther and Calvin were but the builders of Protestantism. Its foundations had long been laid, its corner-stones had been fashioned by centuries of consistent devotion, and all its materials had been framed and seasoned for the imposing temple. The martyr of Bohemia had gone to the stake a century before, and Wickliffe had taught still half a century earlier. The line of reformers is unbroken from the date of the Son of Man until now. There were periods when their voices were hushed, and when they would have taught as to the winds had they dared to teach; but there were every-day lives in every State, whose purity of character and action were like the silver dew-drops of the morning when the earth is parched to desolation. And when the struggle began, the world was in travail for two centuries before the Reformation was born. The "reformers before the Reformation" are not unnoticed in history; but before them still were the ever-living currents of Christian life. Like the waters of the western desert, which hide from the weird and burning waste, but rise again where there are life and beauty, Christian excellence and Christian influence coursed onward through ages of degeneracy, until they swelled up as the flood-tide that bore Luther and Calvin to the great work. Luther ignited the latent spark that illumined the world. An unscrupulous Dominican friar made him revolt against the power from which he had accepted Holy Orders. The first step once taken, he earnestly sought the truth, and as he advanced he was followed by many who had long aided to influence, and had long felt the influence of, the Reformaton. He little dreamed of the slumbering unrest that was beneath the serene surface of the Church. When he boldly erected the standard of regeneration, the quickened life of the people made his journey to Worms a triumphal ovation, and he entered the city chanting the song of the disenthralled, for the Reformation had its *Marseillaise*. Nor has the lapse of time, nor the rapid strides of enlightened progress, changed the chief agency of Christian advancement. The Church has great teachers—men whose fame is world-wide, and many stars may be worn in their crowns. And we have books, and journals, and periodicals, and tracts, which tell at every door of the way of redemption; but above all and successful over all, is the every-day Christian life that is silently but surely restraining evil, and telling to all around it, in gentle, ceaseless whispers, that the good only are happy, hopeful and great.

I would not seek to dim the lustre that brightens the memory of the names which are interwoven with the world's great events. Not one leaf should be plucked from their laurels. They are as bright beacons along the dark ways of our journey, and they are standards which invite emulation. The higher you place your standard, the higher will be the measure of your attainment. You may fall far short of the realization of your dreams, but no earnest efforts in the right direction can be wholly lost. Still behind you, and far off yet behind others, will be struggling mortals to take fresh inspiration by what you, in your failure, have won. But I would remind you of the source, the currents, the tides, and the havens of the troubled waters on which you are about to embark. The broad ocean of life is made up of individual lives, and each has its labor to perform in rearing the angry waves of the tempest, or in settling the calm surface of the world's repose. I watched a clear, cool, bubbling spring as it rose on the summit of the rocky range, and its little streamlet hurrying off in fretful murmurs to the eastern sea. An ox would drain its overflow, yet it is the source of the Father of Waters. It dashes down the rude declivities, and foams through the narrow canons, joined in every ravine by its tributaries, until it washes the precious metals from their long hiding places, and quenches the thirst of the luxuriant mountain valley. Around it on every side, through the chaos of bald cliffs and green ranges, come many streams of every character and temperament. Hot geysers are flung into the air, and from the pierced rocks the cold, crystal waters flow. Strange minerals give the hues of the chameleon to some, and others encrust their fountains with monuments created by the wealth they hold in solution. Here are boiling currents and there are tepid wells, and yonder are silver lakes; but all, all course onward and are lost in the great river, which in turn is lost in the vast ocean. Did I say lost?—let me recall it. Not one drop of all those various springs is lost. Not one of all their varied qualities goes for nought. Though all are mingled in one temperament, and all become alike in their elements, yet each has its office in moulding the qualities of the river and the ocean. Nor are these little sources limited to the task of shaping the character of the great streams into which they flow. Each by itself has some good work to do. They have cooled the lips of people and of creatures which we know not of. They have gathered the mountain riches, in single sands, during forgotten ages, to be ripe for the necessities of civilization. They have opened new fields for science, or made paths plain where the learned have stumbled. They have swept the scant fertility of the rugged hills, and made broad meadows for man to develop into beauty and plenty. Each babbling rivulet, and each particle of itself, have never been idle nor have they toiled in vain. They may have been sent to flood the plains, or to fill the mountain gorges. Thence they may have been diffused as the mists of the morning, or drunk in by the insatiate earth. But they have ever returned and ever will. They may rise and fall in some far distant clime, to revive the drooping plant or glitter on the fragrant flower; or they may come in the scalding tear, or in the tinted rainbow, or in the gentle dews, or in the destruction of the tempest.

What I would most pointedly illustrate is the value and influence and duty of each individual every-day life. But few even of the most learned can have their names inscribed on what we call the "scroll of fame;" but that rare attainment is not the true measure of a great life. I speak of what all classes are most prone to forget, and what the ambitious and cultivated youth, more than others, is likely to overlook. You turn to the monuments of greatness as preserved in the history of human effort; but you are unmindful that the sources of all memorable events, and of all distinguished benefactors, are the infinite individual beings who make up the family of mankind. I would not have you close your eyes to the fact that the world had its Cæsars and Napoleons, its Shakespeares and Miltons, its Washingtons and Jacksons, its Clays and Calhouns, its Lincolns and Douglases. Well-directed ambition animates to noble deeds and adorns a noble life; but the faithful aim should be to make one pure, unselfish, earnest every-day existence. The value of such a life is incalculable. It may not be heralded to the world, or be notable in history, but it is a perpetual well-spring of blessings to its author, and to all within the range of its influence, and the end of its good offices cannot be measured. All see the pure fountain, drink of its refreshing waters, and all of bounty and beauty around it mutely but eloquently testify to the grandeur of its attributes. The brilliant meteor flashes, expires, and is forgotten. The comet comes to note the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and passes away. But the goddess of night, and her countless family of merry stars, return with the decline of day and perform their ceaseless mission. Many are unnoticed; millions are unknown; but they all join in lifting the curtain of darkness, and are as priceless diamonds of beauty and endless sources of beneficence.

Look well to the single individual life, and guard with jealous care against the ambition that would make you the prey of a selfish struggle for mere distinction among men. It is a slow, deadly poison to the integrity of youth. It dwarfs and paralyzes mature manhood. It chills all the nobler aspirations of our nature. It hastens a vexed life to withered and untimely senility. To such the world is a vast, dreary solitude, save as it ministers to one unholy, unsatisfying purpose. Their efforts are like footprints in the shifting sands of the desert—the simoon sweeps over them and they are effaced forever. All the hopes and aims of an immortal being are staked upon an attainment which, if won, is but a hollow, fleeting bauble, and its garlands turn to burning ashes when they are grasped. A crowded throng has run this thorny, cheerless course, and innumerable throngs will persist in clouding and perverting bright lives, only to tell in the end how their days were "worse than basely lost."

Soon you will go hence, fitted for the better efforts of mankind, and strong in the vigor of youth and hope. Go back to the great school whose portals are never closed, whose admonitions are never voiceless, and whose honors are rich in lustre, and fade not when the sober evening-time shall bid you set your house in order. Learn that he is ever a stranger in the land who does not live for others, and that—

"He most lives
Who thinks the most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

The whole family of man is mingled in a mass of mutual teachers and pupils, and each individual life should take its part in advancing and elevating the human race. Wherever you may be, or however conditioned, the field will be boundless. Every passing day should save some bruised reed, or solace some bitter sorrow, or halt some wayward step, or inspire some wise resolve. This is the lesson of the pure, the hopeful, the earnest every-day life. It is always being taught, and always teaching; always polishing some lustrous gem, to note that it leaves the world better than it was found. Its course of study is never finished; its work is never done. It makes the peaceful home, whose door is not passed without a welcome. It brightens the places of the lowly, and is felt in the temples of pride and selfishness. It is ever sowing, ever reaping, ever garnering, and only in the fulness of time can its jewels be counted. It is the sublimity of well-spent years, in which "Life is Peace."

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Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID 23

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. (3 28 mwf

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 22d instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of HAVERFORD Street, from THIRTY-EIGHTH to THIRTY-NINTH Street.

On DIAMOND and BODINE Streets, from the south curb line of SUSQUEHANNA Avenue along BODINE Street to DIAMOND Street, thence along DIAMOND Street to the west curb line of AMERICAN Street.

On HALE Street, from the south curb line of MONTGOMERY Avenue and connect with the sewer in COLUMBIA Avenue.

On VIENNA Street, from the south curb line of FRANKFORD Road, and connect with a sewer already constructed on the said VIENNA Street, to a point fifty-three feet northward of MEMPHIS Street.

On SECOND Street, from the northwest curb line of CUMBERLAND Street to the sewer in YORK Street.

On MONTGOMERY Avenue, from the sewer in TWENTY-SECOND Street to RIDGE Avenue.

On TWELFTH Street, from WALLACE to MELON Street; said sewer to be constructed in the usual form with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

And a SEWER ACROSS MULBERRY Street, at the distance of fifteen feet southerly of MEADOW Street, in the Twenty-third ward; said sewer to have a clear inside diameter of four feet, and constructed according to plans and specifications furnished by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

With such manholes as may be required. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
6 19 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist., comprising	1, 2, 3, 4, and 26th	wards.
Second " "	5, 7, 8, and 9th	"
Third " "	6, 11, 12, and 13th	"
Fourth " "	10, 14, 15, 20, and 29th	"
Fifth " "	16, 17, 18, 19, and 28th	"
Sixth " "	21st	"
Seventh " "	22d	"
Eighth " "	23d	"
Ninth " "	24 and 27th	"
Tenth " "	25th	"

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (suoject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
6 12eod to 24 Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871, for building a One and One Half (1½) Story Stone Lodge, at the Culpeper Court House (Va.) National Cemetery.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this office at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National Cemetery.

Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be received that does not conform to this requirement.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
6 14 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

REMARKABLE TORNADO.

Farm Buildings Demolished—Miraculous Escape of Cattle Buried Beneath the Wreck—Singular Freaks of the Wind.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, some men on the truck farms on the south side of the Christiana, near the mouth of that river, heard a singular roaring and rushing noise, and shortly afterwards saw that a whirlwind was passing across their place. It crossed a tomato patch, wrenching and twisting the vines, passed thence into Henry L. Townsend's wheat field, and appeared to gather strength as it went, for as it passed the wheat field, it snapped off three panels of fence and then struck a large brick barn, and passed around it to a large hay barn, a building 104 feet long. Here it commenced the work of destruction in earnest. It tore the building to pieces, and levelled the very foundation walls on which it was built.

It next struck a granary solidly built of heavy white oak. The building was too stout to be torn to pieces, but it lifted it off of its foundations, moving it several feet, and then upset a corn crib adjoining it, smashing beneath it a grain drill and a sleigh.

It also destroyed one or two other small buildings, and tore up several large trees by the roots, and split in two a large locust tree standing near the house.

One of the most singular and fortunate things about the whole affair is that it passed completely around the house, without doing it the slightest damage, or injuring anything within the home enclosure except the locust tree just mentioned.

Some of the performances seem almost like the fantastic freaks of a sportive genie. The back barn, first struck, was not injured otherwise than by tearing off all of its doors, but one of these doors, a large one, which it would require four men to carry, was carried up into the air, and whirled about like a sheet of paper.

But the most remarkable feature of the whole affair was that, though twenty cattle were buried beneath the ruins of the large hay-barn first demolished, they all escaped without any serious injury. In many cases they were pinned closely to the ground by the *debris*, but as fast as the wreck was lifted from them they got out of the wilderness of confusion around them with whole skins and sound limbs.

The property was owned by Zadoc Townsend and occupied by his son, Henry L. Townsend. The latter, with remarkable good fortune, escapes all loss but that of the sleigh. Had the cattle not escaped his loss would have been very heavy. His father is the principal loser, but says that as most of the buildings were quite old, and all would have had to be moved before long to make way for the extension of city improvements in that direction, he only estimates his loss at $1000.

In company with Mr. Townsend, Sr., we rode over the track of the tempest this morning. We never saw a more complete or thorough wreck. The buildings were so completely torn up that it seemed that there was scarcely one piece of timber left fastened to another. The hurricane spent its fury there, and seems to have divided up into severe smaller ones, which damaged a tree here and there, and then subsided.

On the north side of the Christiana, shortly after the ravages of the hurricane on the south side, a whirlwind suddenly seized two large willow trees near the light-house, tore them up by the roots and hurled them against the light-house, completely demolishing its porch. We believe it did no further damage.—*Wilmington Commercial, yesterday.*

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Some Curious Facts About Metropolitan Life—Figures for the Year 1870.

Among other valuable items furnished by the annual reports of the New York Board of Health are the figures of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. These give but a partial idea of what is aimed at, *i. e.*, the total and correct number of marriages, births, and deaths, with dates, ages, and nativities of the persons enumerated. The law requiring all officials, civil and ecclesiastical, to record marriages performed by them, has been very generally ignored. In some cases the ministers of certain persuasions decline to comply with a law which has (as they allege) invaded the sacredness of a religious ordinance.

The extent of such non-compliance may be adduced from the single instance of the figures enumerating the total of marriages to be 7945 for the year 1870. That is a palpable inaccuracy, as a moment's calculation must show. Several suits against these contumacious clergymen have been commenced, and it is the intention to follow the matter up hereafter in every case. The interests of science, law, and order seem to imperatively demand it. The table of births is about as faulty, from various causes, of which that in relation to those born out of wedlock is most prominent. The total given is 14,524.

All these statistics are—even in an incomplete form—valuable and interesting. They not only furnish a great deal of important information for scientific purposes, but suggest many curious speculations upon human character and existence, and reveal many of the hidden secrets of this world of metropolitan life.

The marriage registry gives the age, nativity, and color of the contracting parties. The largest number of marriages per month was 1049, in November; the smallest was 481, during the month of December. There were two miscegenations. There were 5471 males and 4848 females of foreign birth; 3270 males and 2900 females native born, and 2 males and 1 female who were born upon the seas. Of first marriages, there were 6522 of men and 6604 of women, showing that 82 widows secured bachelors. Of second marriages, there were 1047 men and 907 women. Of third marriages, there were 64 men and 19 women. Only two men appear on the list of the fourth marriages, no woman seeming to have undertaken the fourth nuptial experiment. The age of the parties in the majority of these cases was between twenty and twenty-five. But 71 males and 1419 females were under twenty. There were 2885 males and 1816 females between twenty-five and thirty, 1265 males and 658 females between thirty and thirty-five, 601 males and 323 females between thirty-five and forty, 13 males and 2 females between forty-five and fifty, 4 males and 2 females between fifty and fifty-five, 18 males and no females between sixty and sixty-five, 10 males between seventy and eighty, and 1 male between eighty and ninety.

The registry of births is an interesting study, notwithstanding the inaccuracy of the figures. The color of 14,353 was white, and that of 169 black; 7560 were males, and 6910 females; 9482 were of foreign and 2553 of native parentage, of which 1459 were fathers and 829 mothers. The value of these figures, if correct and full, would be immense, and the resolution of the authorities to enforce the law with its full penalties against all who fail to comply with it is most commenable. The proof of age, nativity, identity, parentage and marriage is frequently in dispute in the courts were vast interests are at stake, and this record, if thoroughly kept, would be of almost inestimable importance.—*N. Y. Times.*

"DIRIGO."

Lay Delegation in the Methodist Church.

The New York *Methodist* says:—

The State of Maine has on its coat-of-arms for a motto, "Dirigo," and for one of the symbols the morning star. It has fallen to the lot of Maine in the Church, too, to lead the way in consummating lay delegation. The East Maine Conference, which met in the town of Dexter, May 31, has elected the first lay delegates to the General Conference. They are the Hon. Charles Beale and Horace Muzzey. Messrs. Ruggles and R. M. Brookings were chosen as reserves. The ministerial delegates from this conference are C. B. Dunn, L. D. Wardwell, and A. Prince.

Bishop Ames was invited to visit and address the Laymen's Conference. He welcomed the new feature of our polity, and promised to do all that he could to make it a success. A fraternal address to the conference was adopted by the laymen—an act suitable to the occasion, and indicative of the utmost good feeling. In this address the laymen expressed their devotion to the economy of the Church, and especially to its "itinerant General Superintendency."

Nothing can be happier than the manner in which lay delegation in our Church begins. Without parties, without bitterness, without a single asperity that need be remembered, it takes its place in our system as a co-ordinate force. It needs no prophet to predict that it will work smoothly. The Church is prepared for it. The laymen will bring to the General Conference large intelligence and administrative skill. In a few years the wonder will be that any distrust was ever felt of the safety and value of lay delegation.

FATHER HYACINTHE AND THE POPE.

Asking a Private Audience of the Holy Father—Refused by Mgr. Merode.

Father Hyacinthe addressed the following letter to Mgr. de Merode, the Papal Minister of War, a few days after his arrival in Rome, asking to be admitted into the presence of the Holy Father:—

To Mgr. De Merode, at the Vatican:—

Monseigneur—The recollection of the benevolence you once manifested towards me when placed under different circumstances encourage me to hope that you will render me the important service I am about to ask. I desire to have a private audience with the Holy Father in order to open my almost soul to him. This soul of mine which has suffered so much, belongs to the fold that has been confided to the charge of the Pope as supreme pastor. This fact alone entitles me to an interview with his Holiness. Beyond doubt, the line of conduct I have thought best to pursue amid the present crisis of the Church must have grieved the Holy Father, but it could not have taken away from him all solicitude for a man whom he formerly honored with many proofs of his benevolence, and whom, I hope, he still regards as a son.

Excuse the liberty I take, Monseigneur, etc.

HYACINTHE.

Upon receiving the refusal of Monseigneur de Merode Father Hyacinthe penned the following lines in reply:—

Formerly the good shepherd ran after the strayed sheep and brought it back, tenderly placed upon his shoulders. To-day the strayed sheep (since you reject me as such) seeks the shepherd and he rejects it. What a difference between the Gospel and the Vatican!

HYACINTHE.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

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R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
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Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw5

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,

TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m, 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·20, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore General Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 3·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	
Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	3·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
To Pottstown	5·15 P. M.
TRAINS ARRIVE.	
Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottstown	9·15 A. M.
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets,

For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 218 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, pm.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 2·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·20 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4. 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·20 and 6·20 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave—

Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·36 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·32 A. M.

On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows, from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry):—

8·15 a. m., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', Vineland, Millville, and Way Stations.

11·45 a. m., Woodbury accommodation.

3·15 p. m., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and Way Stations below Glassboro'.

3·30 p. m., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', and Way Stations.

5·30 p. m. Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro', Clayton, Swedesboro', and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN for Cape May leaves Philadelphia 7·30 a. m.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 m.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·30 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9 45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·30 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

he Work at the Office of the Building Inspectors—A List of the Principal Buildings to be Erected.

Below is presented a description of the principal building improvements for the erection of which permits have been issued by the Building Inspectors during the past ten days. The list contains the issues between the 11th and 20th, inclusive, of the present month:—

Dwellings.—Three on Cedar street, between Apple and Cresson, Manayunk, 16 by 30, three stories; permit by James McGlenchey.

Six on Latona street, east of Eighteenth, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by William F. Carlin.

Three on Church street, above Catharine, 13 by 28, two stories; permit by James O'Brien.

Seven on Eleventh street, below Tasker, 16 by 42, two stories; permit by William H. Harshaw.

Six on Mountain and Fernon streets, between Ninth and Tenth, 4 by 28, two stories; permit by William H. Harshaw.

Two on Seventeenth street, above Wharton, 16 by 44, two stories; permit by Andrew Hunter.

One at No. 234 S. Twenty-first street, 20 by 40, three stories, and stable 20 by 42, two stories; permit by John Embley.

One on Ellsworth street, between Eighth and Ninth, 16 by 26, three stories, and stable, 16 by 30, two stories; permit by Hugh McAnany.

Four on Thirteenth street, below Mifflin, 13 by 28, two stories; permit by Charles W. Shetzline.

One at No. 1308 S. Fifth street, 20 by 70, three stories; permit by Samuel McManemy.

Two on Bridge street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, 20 by 60, three stories; permit by Richard Clark.

One at No. 1729 Chesnut street, 20 by 93, four stories; permit by David S. Gendell.

Twelve on Walnut street, between Twenty first and Twenty-second, 12½ by 27, two stories; permit by J. W. Packer.

Ten on Cedar street, between Carroll and Dickinson, 14 by 28, three stories; permit by Joseph Green.

One on Adams street, west of Edward, Frankford, 13 by 42, three stories; permit by Jefferson Justice.

Two on Philip street, above Norris, 14 by 26, two stories; permit by G. A. Bachman.

Four at corner of Margaretta and Cherry streets, 14 by 28, two stories; permit by Amos H. Taylor.

Four on Somerset street, west of Warnock, 13 by 40, three stories; permit by William B. Smith.

Two on Gordon street near Gaul, 14 by 28, two stories; permit by Reuben Braddock.

Nine on Seventeenth street above Columbia avenue, 16 by 54, three stories; permit by D. C. Richardson.

Thirteen on Eighth street, below Columbia avenue, 17 by 50, three stories; permit by Robert Kaighn.

Five on Eighth street, above Columbia avenue, 17 by 50, three stories; permit by same.

Store and Dwelling.—On Girard avenue, below Thirteenth street, 17 by 51, three-stories; permit by Oliver Benner.

Depot.—On Nineteenth street, above Master, 64 by 166, one story; permit by Alex. T. Richards.

Stables.—On Alter street, west of Twenty-first, 25 by 50, two stories; permit by John O'Donnell.

On Perth street, below Poplar, 64 by 45, two stories; permit by William Savidge & Son.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—On the south side of Spruce, west of Eighth street, two additional stories, 69 by 10.

ROBBED.

Julius Simon's Dry Goods Store.

At the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets—the southwest corner—is the store of Julius Simon, stocked with ladies' furnishing goods, from heavy silks to delicate laces. Some time during last night it was robbed, notwithstanding a private watchman is employed to guard the stores in that locality, which, during a greater portion of the night, is rendered unusually lively by the modern Pilgrims, who keep up their orgies in the house across the way. The robbers forced open the door leading to the building from Eleventh street, and ran up stairs to the third story, where another door, which opposed their further progress, was "jimmied." This admitted them into a narrow apartment where the dumb waiter makes its hourly trips from cellar to loft.

Upon this modern vehicle they descended to the first floor, when they discovered another door, the only intervening object between them and the wealth of Mr. Simon's store. They cut out the panel, wrenched off the lock, and this last obstacle swung open on its creaking hinges. They went hastily to work, gathering up from $1000 to $1500 worth of laces, silks, ladies' linen, etc., and decamped the same way they had entered. They were surprised to discover the store lighted up and the curtains drawn.

But this served them in their nefarious work. This morning the officers, who are "working up" the affair, explained that they usually kept the lights burning and the curtains up at night as a precaution against robbery; but that the clerks had, in their forgetfulness, drawn the curtains.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, June 17, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Leb. Val. Branch..	119,110'09	33,994'16	85,115 13
For shipment by Canal...	33,401'05	2,955'10	30,445 15
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad.....	4,841'13	3,542'17	1,298'16
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove.....	1,591'01	190'06	1,400'15
Consumed on Laterals...	2,739'01	2,089'15	649'46
Lehigh & Wyoming Coal.	193'03	1,415'02	d. 1,221'19
Total Anthracite paying freight.....	161,876'12	44,188'06	117,688'06
Bituminous.....	12,981'14	8,836'16	4,144 18
Total all kinds paying freight.....	174,858'06	53,025'02	121,833'04
Coal for Company's use..	4,330'10	1,790'19	2,539'11
Total tonnage for week.	179,188'16	54,825'01	124,363'15
Previously this year.....	1,949,298'00	1,596,073'00	346,225'00
Total to date.....	2,121,486'16	1,650,898'01	470,588'15

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

From Schuylkill Haven..	31,605'13	2,956'10	28,649'03
From Port Clinton.....	2,129'00	570'00	1,559'00
Total tonnage for week.	33,744'13	3,526'10	30,218 03
Previously this year.....	218,681'07	71,583'05	147,148'02
Total to date.....	252,426'00	75,059'15	177,366'05

JOHN SMITH.—This redoubtable hero, who has been the victim of all the ills that flesh is heir to, who has been imprisoned, scalped, butchered, and hung dozens of times, is again in trouble. This time he is thirty years old, a little weak in the legs, and with a cast in his dexter optic. He skipped into a trimmings store kept by a blooming lady (married) at No. 2207 Frankford avenue, and solicited the loan of a red lead-pencil. (Query, "Why red?") He was not successful, and hastened out. Upon the same errand he entered a neighboring store, and, when the proprietress turned her back, leaned over the alabaster counter and snatched $9·84 from the till. He was arrested, but not until he had, in thieves' *parlance*, "shoved" the money. He languishes now in the Bastile de Moyamensing.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.—The Fire Patrol, while making their way to their rendezvous last night, at the unseasonable hour of twelve, detected the presence of a smouldering fire by the tainted air in the vicinity of Third and Vine streets. Making their way up into the fourth story of the same building, they discovered a box of rubbish on flames in a little room used by two women as a shoe factory. The incipient conflagration was extinguished by a bucket of water in the hands of the heroic McCusker.

CHURCH CORNER-STONE LAYING.—To-morrow afternoon, at five o'clock, the corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church, Camden, will be laid. The ceremonies will consist of prayer by Rev. L. C. Baker, statement of the contents of the box, the laying of the stone by the pastor, Rev. V. D. Reed, D.D., singing of the hymn, "Thou Triune God, with gracious love," and addresses by Revs. Herrick Johnson, Alexander Reed, and Matthew Newkirk, and Hon. Joseph Allison, LL.D.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Harry Walton, a lad 9 years of age, fell through the joists of a new building last night, breaking both arms and receiving internal injuries, causing almost instant death. He was an only child, and resided with his parents in Gratz street, above Columbia avenue.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 2·45 this morning a fire broke out at Hunt & Phillips' produce store, No. 308 South Front street. Officer Flood extinguished the flames before much damage had been caused.

FOUND.—A milk can, maked "J. Moyer, Lowdon Station," was last night found on Delaware avenue.

THE MUSICIANS.

The Convention in Musical Fund Hall—Resolutions Adopted.

The Musical Convention met again this morning at 10 o'clock, with U. C. Bird, of New York, in the chair.

The committee, including Messrs. Luke Murphy, of Boston, J. M. Finnie, of Philadelphia, and William Burkhardt, of Chicago, appointed yesterday to draw a series of resolutions, reported this morning the same, through Mr. Murphy. As these resolutions give a very fair statement of the case, we give them in full:—

Whereas, The great progress of the art and science of music; and the steady, unceasing demand for classical works requiring professional musicians of talent and ability to render the same acceptable to the present public taste and demand; the long and laborious study, and the practical experience that it requires in order to fit musicians for the profession, thereby making it impossible for them to devote themselves to other branches of industry, a fact which is widely known to the profession itself, but unknown to the public generally; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates representing the different societies throughout this country, assembled at Philadelphia in convention this 19th day of June, 1871, that the only safeguard against the abuses that amict and demorale the profession is, by a unity of action and organization under the "Musical National Association of the United States."

Resolved, That the musical profession, practically, is unlike other professions or trades, the latter admitting of speculation, and enabling individuals to accumulate wealth; and it is the duty and interest of the public to encourage such associations, and to discriminate between the professional and the amateur musician.

Resolved, That the good orchestral musician is at present too poorly paid for his services and the ability required to fill such position, and that the salary at present received by him is insufficient to allow him to bear the long vacations of theatres.

Resolved, That greater demands would become a necessity were it not for the custom of allowing a substitute in case of a more lucrative and temporary engagement, and although this fact has never been acknowledged by managers, it has been the means of saving them money, and preventing demands for an increase of salary.

Resolved, That the charge so often made against protective musical associations, to the effect that they force the public to pay poor musicians, is not true, because no association can assume to make any classification of the abilities of its members. The scale of prices are fixed at a minimum rate as a basis for higher demands according to talent and ability.

The sixth resolution declares against the unjust judgment often formed by the public against the orchestral musician in operatic performances, and asserts that the orchestra has often to adapt itself to the caprice and incapacity of the artist.

The seventh resolution declares that honesty, integrity, and a fraternal spirit and a desire to advance the art and science of music should be the ruling spirit that should govern musicians; and although they do not propose to advance any unjust demands, yet they deem it an important duty to unite together in one solid body for the protection and safeguard of the profession.

The resolutions were adopted: after which the convention adjourned to meet in the afternoon.

SCOTT.

His Reception at Springfield, Ohio.

This morning Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth Police district, and Detectives Haggerty and Gordon, returned from Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, to which place they had escorted John Scott, who is charged with the murder of a banker named Hertzler, of that town.

Flaherty, it will be remembered, accomplished the capture of the felon after a desperate tussle, and so wounded him as to require him to be taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where, in order that he might not escape, which he meditated, two officers stood guard over him. In taking him off our officers were accompanied by some from Ohio, and the murderer chafed under the thought that all avenues of escape from their clutches was cut off.

He was securely manacled, and Flaherty, who was determined that this precious fellow should not slip out of his grasp, bracelet himself to him, undaunted by the cool assertion of the prisoner "If I jump off the cars into the water you will go with me, and if I drown you will too." When the train was nearing Springfield word arrived that the populace was intensely excited, and had gathered at the depot with the avowed intention to lynch Scott.

A council of war was held by the officers, and it was determined to leave the train about a mile from the depot. This they did, but were by the lynx-eyed people discovered, and hardly had they commenced their walk to the city when a great and turbulent crowd surrounded them. There were cries, "He's the feller," "I know him," "That's the man," and "Let's lynch him," were uttered on all sides. At last so intense was the feeling of the assemblage, and so strong the pressure against the officers, that the latter were compelled to surround their charge, who writhed like a caged lion, and to draw their revolvers in his defense.

At this critical juncture aid came from the town, and the officers were no more molested on their way to the jail. Here, when the prisoner was ensconsed behind the iron bars, a dozen people identified him in the most positive terms. The jail, being regarded as nothing but a paper box to such a desperate bird, a guard of citizens was selected to surround it, in order to place his escape beyond a peradventure. It is said that a special sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of that county has been ordered to try his case.

SOMNAMBULISM.

The Terror of a "Perliceman."

Officer Burns, whose creed prevents him from wearing another than a plaid shirt, with delicate embroidery on the plaits, was making his lonely way along North Fourth street last night. The night was dark, the air crisp, and his thoughts melancholy. Upon arriving near No. 1014 he was startled by a spectral object depending from a third-story window, and upon a more minute inspection discovered that a woman was hanging headforemost out of the window. He gently aroused the other inmates, and, as they approached the door, exclaimed in a subdued tone, "For God's sake, get her in before she falls out or wakes!" Silently they stole into the chamber and tremblingly drew her into the room. She was safe. Receiving the fervent thanks of the entire household, Officer Burns retired from the domicile conscious that he had fulfilled his duty.

PUNY PUNCHERS.—Mike Lynn and John Keenan, reckless boys who believe in coming the "Heathen Chinee" game over the community wherever opportunity presents, were last night arrested at Germantown road and Thompson street, by Officer Burns, for robbing a cigar shop. One of them showed fight, but as the Knight of the Locust displayed his mace, the brush was evaded. Alderman Heins held the rascals to answer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 28th inst., and reopened on Thursday, July 20.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 17th of July next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 28th inst.

All payable at this office.

All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,

6 21 wfmlm Treasurer.

NEW TINTED PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

Antique, Undine, Imperial Green,
Lilac, Pearl, Greystone, etc.

Initials and Monograms stamped, plain or in colors, free of charge.

WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 20 smwf PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

The City of Ragusa

She is Spoken at Sea.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Mutilated Fractional Currency

"Shorts" and "Overs."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The "City of Ragusa."

LONDON, June 21.—The little ship City of Ragusa, from New York bound to Liverpool, was spoken (no date), in latitude 48, longitude 32.

Foundered at Sea.

The steamship Collingwood, from Liverpool, for Bombay, is believed to have foundered with all on board, 30 in number.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 21—2 P. M.—Consols, 92 for money and account

LIVERPOOL, June 21—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet. The sales still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation. Pork, 47s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Visiting Firemen.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Marshall Hose Company, of Savannah, after visiting Boston and Charlestown, arrived here this morning from the latter city by the steamer Bristol. They are in charge of Captain Dawson. They number forty members, and intend remaining here until Saturday.

Proposals for Bonds, Etc.

There were thirteen proposals for U. S. bonds to-day, amounting to $2,975,000, at 111·59 to 112·15. The awards are one million at 111·59 to 111·66.

The specie shipments to-day amounted to $656,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Commodore Maury.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, June 21.—Commodore M. F. Maury, of Virginia, has been elected President of the University of Alabama, and will accept the position.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Mutilated Currency.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Numerous complaints are received at the Treasury from officers of the department, bankers and others, that remittances of mutilated currency believed to have been correct when forwarded for redemption have been subject to unjust deduction for alleged shorts, and intimations have been made of gross carelessness or dishonesty of part of the Treasury counters.

The following facts, officially obtained, explain the injustice of the allegations:—Every package of currency received for redemption is delivered, seals unbroken, to the lady who is to count it, and who breaks the seal and counts the package in the presence of other clerks, and in case of the discovery of any considerable discrepancy, one of them is called upon to verify the count. The notes are then cut in two by machinery, one being sent to one office and the other to another for recount. Any mistake discovered in either the latter offices is at once traced by means of the name on the wrapper that surrounds the notes to the counter in the Treasurer's office, who is required to make good all shorts and counterfeits discovered in money counted by her. Any counter habitually reporting "shorts" would give rise to suspicions of dishonesty.

This system is deemed effective against dishonesty or carelessness by the following facts:—

First. The "overs" discovered more than equal the "shorts," and nearly equal the shorts and counterfeits together. The overs are of course pocketed by the senders, while the shorts, even if found in the money of a person to whom overs have been frequently returned, provoke much complaint and sometimes abuse. Those most habitually incorrect make the loudest complaint when shorts are fastened upon them. Second, Although the packages are delivered to the counters without regard to the parties from whom they have been received, so that different remittances from the same party are seldom counted by the same counter successively, yet it is found that remittances from certain parties are almost always correct, while those from others are habitually incorrect.

It is frequently the case that remittances reaching as high as fifty thousand dollars from certain parties are invariably within a few cents of absolute correctness, and the discrepancy quite as likely to be an "over" as a "short." Remittances from other correspondents, on the contrary, are quite as invariably short, making it a matter of perfect certainty when such remittances are received that they will be found wanting to a greater or less amount. These facts show that the great mass of reported shorts actually exist when the money is received at the Treasurer's office.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

School Superintendents' Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 21.—The School Superintendents' Convention reassembled at nine o'clock this morning, when the discussion of local and county institutes was continued.

Dr. Taylor, of West Chester, advocated a State University, under the auspices of the Commonwealth.

Professor Wickersham asserted earnestly that the brain-power of Pennsylvania was as great as that of New England or any of the States, and protested against calling in the aid of any lecturers or instructors from abroad at our institutes.

Mr. Fields, of Beaver, offered a resolution requiring teachers to make written monthly reports to their directors and county superintendents. Referred.

Mr. Eastburn, of Bucks, offered a resolution recommending to the School Department and the Legislature a change in the school law, by making the school year open on the first Monday of August, instead of June. After favorable discussion it was referred to the Business Committee for report.

Mr. Jones, of Erie, read a paper of Mr. Lindsey, of Warren, on addition to branches of study now required by law, recommending the introduction of United States history, book-keeping, physiology, drawing, and music into the rural schools; also the abolition of grammars and substituting a simple manual of good speaking leaving cumbersome text-books till later in life.

Mr. Fisher, of Bedford, read a paper in the advocacy of county normal schools.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton dull and declined ¼c.; sales of 1000 bales middling uplands at 20½c.; middling Orleans at 21c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales of 7000 barrels State at $5·50@6 70; Ohio at $6@6·75; Western at $5·50@7·10; Southern at $6·50@9. Wheat quiet and heavy; sales of 51,000 bushels spring at $1·46@1·48; winter red and amber Western at $1·68@1·69. Corn easier and market favors buyers; sales of 41,000 bushels inferior and common mixed Western at 73@74c.; good to choice do. at 76@75½c. Oats dull; sales of 18,000 bushels Western at 66@68c. Beef dull; plain mess, $10@14; extra, $14@17. Pork heavy; new mess, $14·67@14·75; prime, $12@13. Lard firm; steam, 9¾@10½c.; kettle, 10¾. Whisky quiet and steady at 92½c.

FOURTH EDITION

THE WALL STREET PANIC.

A Heavy Operator Failed.

Affairs at the Capital.

Excitement in the Treasury.

Rumored Resignation of Pleasanton

The Troubles in Corea.

Will There Be War?

General Sherman and the Indians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Reddy the Blacksmith.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Reddy the Blacksmith was committed for trial without bail for the assault on Hill.

The "Rock Island" Panic in Wall Street.

The explanation for the panic in Rock Island shares is reported to be that the leading operator in the stock bought 225,000 shares outside of the pool, and was unable to-day to raise the money to protect this enormous amount of stock and carry out the projected corner. A number of smaller brokers acting for this prominent operator were unable to take the stock they bought yesterday, and their suspension was reported to the board. Large amounts of stock were sold out, under the rule, for their account.

The Lanahan Trial.

The proceedings in the Lanahan case this forenoon were unimportant.

The Connolly Tragedy.

The funeral of Dr. Connolly and children to-day attracted a large crowd to the French Church in West Twenty-third street.

Collins and Edwards,

the prize-fighters, are to-day before the Supreme Court in general term on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, but owing to a technical error in the application were remanded till the next term in November.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fred Douglass.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Fred Douglass has resigned his seat in the Territorial Council, and will be made Public Printer of the District.

A lively contest is going on to fill the position of

Trustee of the Colored Schools.

The very black element want one of their shade to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, while the lighter class insist upon their candidate being put in.

Commissioner Pleasanton will adopt the new method for

Stamping Cigars.

The present method, it is discovered, admits the reverse stamps indiscriminately. It is proposed to have a stamp with strap sides to the box in the centre, coming underneath the cover, so that the lid can be opened without destroying the stamp and the cigars be inspected. If the cigars are removed the stamp is destroyed by taking them out.

There is an anxiety here to get

News from Corea.

Baron Gerolt and Minister Thornton, who were to leave for home to-day, are ordered to remain until further advices. It is expected that the United States, England, France, and Prussia will unite with their fleets and by force compel the Coreans to make terms.

The Coreans are represented as having a very large standing army and a powerful navy. This is wholly unexpected. The waters about Corea are difficult of navigation. War vessels are cautious in approaching them. Comparatively nothing is known of the channels by outside barbarians. If civilized governments attempt to punish the Coreans, a repetition of the Abyssinian war on a much larger scale is anticipated. The Coreans are well disciplined and have good arms.

Either the attempt to coerce must be abandoned or carried out at great expense. The subject caused a lively discussion at the Navy Department.

Admiral Porter remains here awaiting instructions of the Cabinet meeting on receipt of the next despatches.

Excitement in the Treasury.

The announcement of complicity between Clifford Thomson, Chief Supervisor and Detective of Internal Revenue, and Commissioner Pleasanton's confidential clerk, in the disposition of secrets of office for stock-jobbing operations in New York, causes much excitement throughout the Treasury Department.

It is stated that Pleasanton was cognizant of Thomson's action. An investigation will be ordered. Thomson has resigned, and it is rumored that Pleasanton will resign. General Ingalls, Pleasanton's supporter, is here to balance matters. Secretary Boutwell is reticent, but does not deny the statement.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Return of General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—General Sherman has returned from his extended tour of inspection throughout the West and Southwest, and is again at his office in the War Department to-day, busily engaged in attending to an accumulated mass of correspondence and other business. The General is in excellent health, and expresses himself much gratified with the result of his inspection. He has given particular attention to the condition of Indian affairs in the Southwest, and considers the apprehensions entertained in some quarters of a widespread

Devastating Indian War

along the Texan frontier to be in a great measure unfounded. In regard to the alleged threatening attitude of the Indians on the Tatum reservation, General Sherman says it is true they have recently manifested a restive and hostile disposition, and in case they do not observe their treaty obligations, the first one of which is to keep the peace, he will, as a matter of course, recommend the civil authorities to cease furnishing them with any supplies, and will then see that vigorous measures are employed to promptly repress and punish all raids and other outrages.

Although these Indians number some seven thousand, they cannot bring into the field more than seven or eight hundred warriors, and the troops under command of General Reynolds, in whom the people of the department have entire confidence, which is shared by General Sherman, will, in the latter's opinion, prove adequate for the service required of them.

Appropriations available will be used to the fullest extent, and the Secretary of War has to-day given orders for an immediate supply of six hundred horses to remount the cavalry in General Reynolds' department. Congress having only appropriated a sufficient sum to furnish about two thousand horses, the above number is all that can be spared for that section of country. The General's view of the situation, on the whole, seems to be much more hopeful than many parties have heretofore supposed.

The New Loan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Boutwell is perfecting a plan for the redeeming of a large amount of 5-20 bonds held in Europe, in order to force an exchange for the new 5 per cent. bonds. The Funding bill authorizes this action.

A telegram is expected hourly

From Shanghai

of the result of the second day's engagement with the Coreans.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Cotton quiet but firm; low middlings, 20@20½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1·65@1·80; new Maryland white, $1·78@2·15. Corn quiet; Southern white, 88@90c.; Southern yellow, 76c. Oats dull at 74@78c. Pork unchanged. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½@7¾c.; rib sides, 9@9¼c.; clear rib, 9½@9¾c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard unchanged. Whisky nominal at 93@93½c.

FROM DELAWARE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Peach Prospects.

WILMINGTON, June 21.—At a meeting of the Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association at Dover yesterday, estimates of the crop of peaches to be forwarded by rail to market from the Peninsula were prepared. They reach 3,315,000 baskets. Probably another million will go by water.

The Wheat Crop

is now nearly harvested, and reports agree in pronouncing it the best for years. President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Bayard Taylor, and other excursionists, are making a tour of all the railroads in the Peninsula, and will return on Saturday.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, June 21—10·30 A. M.—Wheat dull. No. 2, $1·26@1·26½; seller June; $1·25¼, seller July; $1·19½, seller July or August. Corn steady. 53½@53¾c., seller June; 53¼@53½c., seller July; 55@55¼c., seller August.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	3,000	8,000	Oats, bus....	26,000	1,000
Wheat, bus.	48,000	16,000	Rye, bus....	1,000	none.
Corn, bus.	260,000	239,000	Barley, bus..	none	none.

DRAKES IN COUNCIL.

A Great Buccaneer's Descendants—An Immense Property at Stake.

The heirs of Sir Francis Drake, once the favorite of "glorious Queen Bess," and ye far-famed buccaneer of the Spanish seas, met this morning at the Brandreth House, corner of Canal street and Broadway. The parlor and extension on the second floor were prepared for the accommodation of the

DRAKES,

male and female, of whom there are upwards of 1500 in the United States, principally located in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The reason for this famous gathering was to hear a report of the progress made by the persons in whose hands the task of proving that the

AMERICAN DRAKES

had a better right to the $125,000,000 worth of property in England left by the far-famed buccaneer, in direct entail to his male descendants, as according to the English law of primogeniture.

THE BRIEF HISTORY

of the American branch may be summed up in a few words.

AN IRISH DRAKE,

who had occasion to go to England some years ago, discovered, while searching for his own advantage, that the Drakes of Piscatawa, New Jersey, had by far the best right to this property, and with the generosity peculiar to his race, informed them of his discovery. Immediately there was a convocation of the illustrious brood in this city, and measures were taken to obtain all the necessary links to the legal chain required to hold the plea and recover the money. Dr. Beckwith had circulars sent to all parts of the country, and ere long such a number of Drakes was found that no little difficulty was experienced in sifting, unravelling, and connecting. At last it became necessary to carry the search into Great Britain, and application was made to Minister Adams, then in London. He courteously referred

THE INQUIRING DRAKES

to a Mr. Fisher, a legal gentleman whose business it was to ascertain all about Drakes at Doctors' Commons and among musty records. A subscription was raised to fee him, and having touched the "needy," he proceeded energetically with his investigation. Its results for a time were entirely satisfactory, and proved beyond a doubt that descendants of the noble Sir Francis had emigrated to and settled in America. Moreover, he learned that the entail had been violated in 1740, and the property given to a branch two removes from the legitimate heirs—a female branch at that. Then it became evident to those investigating on this side of the water that the branch deprived of its entailed rights had settled in the colonies, now the United States, either in New Hampshire or the Jerseys. The descendants of each are equally confident of the priority of their claims, but continue to assemble in the laudable desire of attaining the truth. The genealogy of each seems to be satisfactorily traced back to its prime source—Sir Francis Drake. But—and here is the great stumbling block—the link necessary to connect either one with the former male heir who was unaccountably disentailed—so to speak—is wanting. And hence the work goes on.—*N. Y. Express, last evening.*

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

An Insane Woman Burns Herself to Death.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of June 19 has the following:—

Details of a horrible suicide were yesterday gathered at a Coroner's inquest held at No. 717 South Pratt avenue, on the body of Mrs. Isabelle W. Stricklang.

The woman resided at the number mentioned, with her mother, several children, and her husband. The latter is an engineer on the river and a great portion of the time away from home. His wife, who by the way was forty-two years of age, had lately given evidence of insanity. Although attended by experienced physicians, she gradually grew more violent, and about a month ago her relatives, who watched her carefully, were led to believe that she intended to commit suicide.

She rose about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after left the house. A neighbor living in the next house saw her walk to the bank of a small pond a few rods distant, and from her actions he supposed she was about to throw herself into the water. He at once called to her, and told her to return to the house, which she readily did.

While the family were preparing for breakfast she went to her room, changed a new and expensive dress she had on for a cheap calico, and descended to the dining-room. There she procured a good-sized coal-oil lamp, well filled with oil, and with a handful of matches she proceeded to the cellar. Unscrewing the top of the lamp she emptied the oil over her clothing, and after thoroughly saturating it set fire to it. Her condition was, of course, quickly discovered by her relatives on the floor above, and the flames were, as soon as possible, extinguished.

This was not done, however, until she was fatally burned, and although a physician was instantly summoned, he proclaimed her case hopeless. The miserable woman lived until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when death ended her sufferings. The suicide is one of the most horrible on record, and the appearance of the scorched and blackened body, as viewed at the inquest yesterday, was most unpleasant.

THE STATE OF PARIS.

The Return of Citizens and the Revival of Trade.

The London *News'* Paris correspondent writes on the 6th inst.:—

Frenchmen are pouring back by thousands to resume their former life in the capital, and the irrepressible Briton arrives in a steadily increasing stream. The more strangers the better for Paris. "Come one—come all!" is the cry of the impoverished citizens. You must know that it is safe and easy to come, and then, perhaps, you will try the excursion yourself. Be sure to obtain a passport, and to have it duly countersigned by the French authorities in England; take your ticket for Paris, step into the train and here you are. The only troubles likely to arise will be cleared away by showing an English passport—and at the worst a guide-book, a white hat, and, if possible, red whiskers will smooth over every difficulty. Every French official remembers the true type of *l'Anglais en voyage*, and welcomes him. *L'Anglais en voyage* is not a Federal. He is a safe man, who brings the money so much needed in Paris to renew her trade. There is no need that he should point over gleefully at ruins which he may find, as I have seen some do and shout to Jack or Tom, "I say, here's a glorious smash!" But he may see everything worthy of attention, and note the curious revival of Parisian life, without the least danger or annoyance. The city is once again open to all the world. Those patrols in the street will not harm quiet passers-by, and even if we should prefer to be left undisturbed in the cafe until after 11 o'clock at night, it is no such dreadful hardship to have to keep early hours. Mind to do whatever the military wish. That is your great stand-by in the way of advice. Mind, also, to keep in the middle of the street when the warning sentry cries *Au large!* They are still afraid of petroleum, and the sentry is in earnest in what he says.

Of the bitter feelings hidden under the "order" which reigns in Paris I will say not a word. There has been stern work done on both sides, and one must own that the repression has been very severe. A traveller who comes to see the city had better keep clear of politics, or, if he needs must know what is going on, had better run over by the railway to Versailles and gather some scraps of the gossip of the Assembly. The fate of France is to be quietly settled among the parliamentary gentlemen at Versailles. "Quietly settled," did I say? Who can tell? The old headquarters of the invader is now the headquarters of rural Frenchmen, and they will soon show us how far they mean to carry the "reaction." But active, restless Paris is for the moment chained and dumb.

EXPRESS MONEY PACKAGES.

The Necessity for Great Caution in Delivering Them.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:—

A package consigned to Mr. C. Gibson, containing $2500, arrived at the American Merchants' Union Express Company's office, and, as is usual, a note was despatched to Mr. Gibson informing him of the circumstance. The note, by mistake, was delivered to Charles W. Gibson, a carpenter employed at Clemishire's. About 4 o'clock, as is alleged, Gibson called at the office for the package, and on being told to procure some one to identify him, went out and soon after returned with his brother, Jesse J. Gibson. He identified his brother as C. Gibson, but Jesse being himself a stranger, had also to be identified, and was, by Justice Nugent. Everything appeared all right. The package was delivered to Gibson. Shortly after they had gone, Mr. Sly received a despatch from C. Gibson in New York, requesting the company to retain the package until he should call for it. The wrong man having evidently gotten possession of it, the company secured the services of private detective Kelly, who worked the case up, ascertaining the parties were the brothers above mentioned, and that they boarded in Westerlo street.

Procuring the assistance of Sergeant Costigan, he effected their arrest, and yesterday morning they were arraigned and committed for further examination. It is but just to state that both of the young men have always borne a good character, and that they claim they were innocent of doing wrong, honestly thinking the money was intended for them.

The case had not been disposed of at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New...	19 sh Phila Bk.....172
d bill.....100	100 sh Reading R...58⅛
$1000 Leh Gold L....90	100 do.....58⅛
$6000 do.....b5. 90	200 sh Phil & E R.b3 58⅜
$1000 Pa 6s W L....102	100 sh Penna R.s60. 61⅛
$10000 N Jer Ex'mpt.	100 do....3d. 61⅛
s5....106	11 sh Manu Bank.. 31⅞
50 sh Minehill R....54⅛	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....81

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 21. — Steamship City of Washington, from New York, touched at Queenstown last evening.

Steamship Deutschland, from New York, touched at Southampton last evening.

Steamship Scandinavian, from Quebec, touched at Moville last evening.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 21. — Arrived, steamship Pereire, from Brest.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, do.
Sl'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Alfred D. Huddell, Long, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, do. do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Martha Bowker, Curtis, 55 days from Shields, with old railroad iron to order.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Syra, Corning, 62 days from Leghorn, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori & Son.
Brig Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, 8 days from Cardenas, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Tyco